INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

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Dr. TAGORE INSULTED IN AMERICA.

WAR ON LANDLORDISM

Down with Khots, declare Konkan Ryots.

STANDARD OF "REVOLT" IN RATNAGIRI

A Conference of the Peasants of the Ratnagiri District was held on Sunday, the 14th instant at Chiplun. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, presided. It is the first Conference of its nature in this part of the Presidency, where poverty reigns supreme and people, at least a huge mass of them are leading their lives almost in slavery even in this century. The population is mainly of the Kulwadis, Mahars and Marathas.

DOWN WITH FEUDALISM.

The Khots mostly belong to the Brahmin, Marathas and Moslems. It was quite evident from the attitude of the people that they are now determined to put an end to this Khoti System which can well be compared with the Federal system prevailent in France in pre-revolution days. Khots are practically absolute monarchs of their villages, and the cultivators who actually work in the fields day and night unmindful of heat and cold. Their homes are the abodes of misery and poverty. Ambitions of life, better future for the children is practically out of question.

In proposing Dr. Ambedkar to the Chair Mr. Ragaji dealt upon few of the important aspects of the Peasants' movement in Konkan.

All the guests who came here for the Depressed Class Conference were on the dais.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S SPEECH.

In his presidential address Dr. Ambedkar drew most pathetic picture of the sufferings of the peasants of this land, and particularly of Konakn, the poverty-stricken part of the Bombay Presidency. He thought it most unjust that some people should enjoy at the cost of the labour of others. He said the whole world has now recognised this fact that one ho works must get the proportionate share in what he produces. But what he finds here is quite a different thing. Here few of the handful people on the strength of their money which they accumulated by exploiting the manual labour of the poor peasants. Being one coming from the most oppressed community he said he was in a position to understand and realise their sufferings. His life, he said, was chiefly meant for the betterment of the most down-trodden, most exploited and most oppressed communities. He told the people that though he was a Barrister and could well afford to live in a better place he was putting up in the Improvement Trust chawls occupied by labourers.

KHOTI SYSTEM MUST END.

The Khoti system, he said, against which we are fighting is a system which cannot be mended but is required to be rooted out tooth and nail. It is a system under which the people are treated worst than slaves. Unless and until the peasants become powerful enough to get at the wheel of the Government no system of Government would be able to better their condition. He wanted the peasants to become ambitious and get themselves busy to capture every seat of the Legislative machinery and enact such laws as would go to improve their lot. Without political power the peasants' interest will never be safeguarded. He gave the example of other nations in support of what he said. He said he was drafting a Bill to do away with the Khoti system. The bill would be circulated to all the peasants and their suggestion would be called for embodied in the bill. He asked the people to become self-respecting and not to sell themselves for petty things. Self-respect was the only thing which will show them the way through their lives. No human soul would achieve anything without self-respect.

RESOLUTION AGAINST KHOTI SYSTEM.

After his speech the following resolution was moved by Mr. Bendake:

"Since the Khoti system which is a system of slavery has enslaved the peasants and as there is no system to give receipts to the people from whom the collections are made, it renders the position of the cultivator, may he be temporary one or permanent precarious and since it is not only detrimental to the economic upliftment of the cultivatiors but even moral upliftment of the peasants, it should be abolished at at once."

In his speech in support of the resolution Mr. Bendake again appealed to the people to organise and give tough fight to the landlordism which not only hinders their progress but even starves them. He narrated several examples of the tyrannies of Khots and asked the people to agitate for their rights. The resolution was duly seconded and when put to vote, was declared duly carried amidst cheers. After few other resolutions the work of the Conference came to close.

It was interesting to see few Khots attending the Conference as spectators.

Amongst the messages wishing success to the Conference there, one from Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. Surve, Mr. Salvi, Sub-Judge, Chiplun.

REMARKABLE FEATURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The one noteworthy feature of the Conference was that all the delegates, 'Touchables' and 'Untouchables'' sat together. It praves that if honest propaganda is carried on, people are ready to throw away their age-long customs and prejudices.

MR. A. C. CHATTERJEE.

A popular figure in Bombay public and social life who is exchanging his post in Associated Press of India, for a seat in League Secretariat, Geneva.

SIR A. K. GHAZNAVI IN HARNESS AGAIN

—:o:—

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

"ONLY A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT"

DARJEELING, April 21.

The Governor-in-Council has appointed Sir Abdel Karim Ghuznavi as a temporary member of the Bengal Executive Council under the provisions of Section 92 (1) of the Government of India Act vice the late Nawab Nawab Ali Choudhury, until the appointment of a permanent member is made.—A. P.

"ILL ADVISED"

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The dissolution of the Legislative Council announced by the Governor on the Ministry issue was regarded by many including Sir Abdur Rahim as ill advised.—Free Press.

FOREST CONFLAGRATIONS IN SPAIN

INTENSITY OF HEAT FELT TEN MILES AWAY FROM PLACE OF FIRE

LONDON, April 20.

San Sebastian—The forest fires have been brought under control except at the frontier town of Irun, where they are still destructive. The heat from conflagrations in the neighbourhood of San Sebastian can be felt in a town ten miles away.—Reuter.

WILL GOVT. FACE ANOTHER BARDOLI?

Daskroi Farmers' Challenge

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Daskroi Taluka Congress Committee held this evening a resolution was passed declaring that Satyagraha had not yet been declared and that the farmers of Daskroi Taluka had sent their protests against the 'anavari' prepared by Government and against the orders issued by Government for collecting land revenue.

The farmers had also prepared and submitted to Government their own independent "anavaries" from each village.

Meanwhile, it was learnt that coercive measures for collecting land revenue were about to be adopted.

In some villages notices had been served on farmers and in others arrangements were being made for attachment without notice. In these circumstances if Government resorted to coercive measures regardless of the protests of farmers there was no other way for them save that of Satyagraha and if farmers resolved to practise Satyagraha they would be advised to do so after obtaining sanction from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

Dr. TAGORE INSULTED

—:o:—

U. S. Immigration Officials' Discourtesy

SUDDEN DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN

LONDON, April 21.

Los Angeles.—Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who recently arrived here from Canada suddenly left for Japan. His secretary stated that Dr. Tagore was offended at contemptuous treatment meted out by United States immigration officials.—Reuter.

SIR M. DADABHOY ON DELHI OUTRAGE

—:o:—

LONDON, April 21.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy has arrived here. In interview with Reuter he said that cowardly outrage in Assembly did considerable injustice to India as nation which based its traditional reputation on adoption of non-violent policy. It also did discredit to Mahatma Gandhi's propaganda for non-violent non-co-operation but British nation should not be prejudiced by misspent activities of class of people who desired "total" independence for India.

Legitimate ambitions and aspirations of extremely large section of loyal and law-abiding people should not be thwarted owing to thoughtless and criminal irresponsibility of certain section of population.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK'S BUSY THOROUGHFARE

—:o:—

Sky-Scraper Collapses Burying Crowds Beneath

LONDON, April 20.

New York—While crowds were streaming into Lower Broadway, several huge girders collapsed from the eleventh story of a new Western Union Building, carrying the scaffolding on which several persons were working. Four persons were killed instantly. Possibly, several may be buried beneath.—Reuter.

LONDON SHOW FOR SIMON

—:o:—

"Indian" Reception in England

LONDON, April 21.

London.—Students composing the Chief Punjab Association, London, attired in their national costume, will present an address of welcome to, and garland, members of the Simon Commission on their arrival in London on Friday. The complimentary ceremonial will be carried out according to Hindu rites.

NOT MUCH WORK IN LONOON.

"Observer's" correspondent points out that very little will be heard of the London side of the Commission's work for a few weeks as Sir John Simon and his four colleagues who are members of the Commons will be engaged on the work of their respective candidatures at the General Election. It is generallly expected that the Commission will have completed its task by the beginning of 1930. Any great general changes in the existing Constitution of India based on the enquiry before the session of Parliament in 1931 are out of question.—Reuter.

SMALL-POX CONFERENCE AT CALAIS

—:o:—

FRENCH AND BRITISH DELEGATES CONFER

BRITAIN TO GIVE REPLY BY TUESDAY

LONDON, April 21.

Paris.—At the close of Conference at Calais held yesterday between the British and French sanitary authorities with regard to French small-pox regulations. M. Loucheur, Minister of Labour, in a communique stated that the French Government had asked the British Government to make it compulsory for passengers sailing to the Continent to undergo medical examination before embarking.

The British representatives have promised to reply by Tuesday.

France is entitled in case of ships in which there is no small-pox but which come from infected centres to subject the passengers who have not been previously vaccinated to surveillance during their movements under the terms of International Sanitary Convention. This surveillance is carried out by delivery to passenger of sanitary passport which will enable his movements to be traced for a fortnight. Vaccination of passengers immediately on disembarking—of those passengers who have not been vaccinated for five years—does not appear to be sufficient safeguard for it does not prevent the outbreak of disease in person in incubation period, and consequently there is still danger of infection.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD MILL TRAGEDY

—:o:—

THREE BABIES BURNT TO DEATH

LABOUR UNION'S MOVE FOR PROVISION OF CRECHES

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

Three babies who were lying in cradles which were tied to a tree in the compound of the Gorchan Mill were recently burnt to death.

One died immediately on the spot, while two cied in the hospital. The couse of the fire is not known.

The Labour Union has decided to in the Millowners' Association to institute an enquiry into the fire and to ask the Association to make compulsory provision of suitable creches in all mills.—A. P.

LONDON, April 21.

Verneuk Pan.—The wind is dying down and Campbell hopes that it may be possible to attempt speed record this afternoon.—Reuter.

FOUND DEAD IN DESERT

—:o:—

End of Searcher of "Southern Cross"

PACKHORSE PATROL RUSHED TO SPOT

LONDON, April 21.

Darwin.—The plane in which Keith-Anderson and Hitchcock went out in search of the "Southern Cross" aviators has been found in desert of Tanimi by the searching aeroplane. The corpse of one airman was found under the wing. The other airman is missing.

The dead man has not yet been identified. A packhorse patrol is hastening with relief supplies from Wavehill, 80 miles from the place where the aeroplane was found.—Reuter.

HON. MR. SASTRI FOR E. AFRICA

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 21.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri leaves for Bombay to-morrow en route to East Africa.—A. P.

SEGRAVE STILL UNBEATEN

—:o:—

CAMPBELL'S FAILURE

LONDON, April 21.

Verneuk Pan.—Malcolm Campbell made an attempt this afternoon but failed to beat Segrave's record. Campbell's speed was 218.54 miles per hour.—Reuter.

"RED" APPEAL UNEARTHED

—:o:—

A Cawnpore Find

POLICE GET BUSY IN RUNNING DOWN THE AUTHOR

CAWNPORE, April 21.

"Revolutionary" activity seems to be alive in the United Provinces too, for yesterday an "Appeal to Young Men", typed on red paper was seen posted in the vicinity of educational institutions and hostels throughout the town.

It is learnt that the police are making enquiries as to its origin and the persons concerned in the posting of the appeal which is subscribed by the "United Provinces branch of the Bharatiya Republican Association."

The appeal calls upon young men to use force to get independence for India.—A. P.

DRAFT CONVENTION ON CHEMICAL WARFARE

—:o:—

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE'S PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSALS

LONDON, April 20.

Geneva.—The disarmament Committee has adopted two out of the four paragraphs of the Draft Convention on Chemical Warfare dealing with the prohibition of asphyxiating and poisonous gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. Hitherto thirteen countries have ratified the protocol prohibiting the use of poisonous gas, the latest being Turkey.—Reuter.

WILL BOMBAY GIVE REPLY TO GOVT. REPRESSION?

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman's Appeal to Citizens to Contribute to Meerut Defence Fund

Mr. K. F. Nariman has issued the following appeal to Bombay citizens:—

The President and Secretary of the Seva Sangh, Meerut, recently issued a statement to the Press in connection with the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case to the following effect:—

"The Jail authorities have permitted to allow better food to these arrested leaders to be supplemented by private means. A week has passed, but nothing so far has been done in this connection. At a conference in Delhi at Pundit Motilal's house some Congress leaders had promised to raise subscription and arrange for better food to these men. But it remained only a pious wish and was never materialised. The Sevasangh has taken this duty upon itself, as it is most essential to look after the health of these arrested Labour leaders. The case will last for about one year and it is estimated that about Rs. 800 a month will be required by the Sevasangh for this purpose, apart from the money that will be required for the legal defence of the case, and for which all India leaders have already issued an appeal.

"We, therefore, requset you to extend your helping hand towards this humanitarian work and send your quota to the President of the Sevasangh or to the Byopar Sahayak Bank Ld., Meerut. All donations will be duly acknowledged."

It is both painful and shameful to hear such a statement. The newly formed Bombay Defence Committee propose to remit every month Rs. 500/- for the purpose. Will not 50 patriotic citizens respond to this call and agree to subscribe Rs. 10/- only every month during the pendency of the trial. As need is urgent, it is hoped that this appeal will be responded to without delay so as to enable the Committee to remit the first instalment of Rs. 500/- to Dr. Satyapal immediately.

Please communicate with the Secretary, Meerut Defence Committee, Madon Mansion, Hughes Road.

ADJOURNMENT MOTIOIN IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

Mr. Narayandas Bechar proposes to move at the next session of the Bombay Council for an adjournment of the business of the Council at the earliest opportunity for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the recent raids and searches of the houses of the respectable citizens conducted by the Police in Bombay.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Preference for long side

—:o:—

MESSRS. NEWALL AND CLAYTON'S VIEWS

Liverpool, April 2.

The daily range of fluctuations in the May position during the past week has been as follows:—

	Highest	Lowest
Tuesday, 26 Mar.	10.74	10.66
Wednesday, 27 ,,	10.67	10.57
Thursday, 28 ,,	10.76	10.71
To-day's Price	A year ago.	
May 10.70	May	10.29

Fears of further drastic action by the American Federal Reserve Banks to curtail credit facilities for speculative purposes have continued to overshadow the commodity markets during the week under review, and in this respect Cotton has been no exception. In spite of considerable long liquidation and bear selling, however, the market has given evidence of a very good undertone, and declines below the 10 3/4d. level for old crop months have been quickly recovered.

With the advent of more favourable climatic conditions throughout the Belt—very little rainfall being reported in any State during the past week—farmers have been able to resume planting operations. Preparations generally are still two to three weeks behind normal, due to the bad weather which prevailed in March, but the ground should now be in excellent condition, with ample subsoil moisture in all States, and given a preponderance of warm, dry weather this month, the seed should germinate well. Reports of fertilizer sales still point to some improvement, but the total is believed much smaller than at this time last year. Advices from the South continue to indicate some small acreage decrease in the South Eastern States, but this is likely to be more than offset by increases elsewhere, particularly in the West. Garside states that his analysis of the Winter temperatures in the Belt leads him to anticipate heavy weevil emergence in all States, except Oklahoma, Arkansas and North Texas.

The whole situation now evolves into the question of new crop prospects, with minor influences, the monetary outlook and the supply and demand position of the balance of the old crop. Twenty cents per lb. or above, for new crop months, affords a fairly attractive hedge for growers and increased selling will probably be encountered from such sources on advances. On the other hand, the short crops of the past two years make it imperative for the South to raise a crop of between 15-1/2 and 16 million bales this year to keep prices at a reasonable level.

The 10-1/2d. level for new crop months should about discount average weather conditions in the Belt during the growing season, and prices will probably fluctuate around this level, pending some definite trend in weather developments. From a speculative point of view we adhere to our preference for the long side as we believe the market will be far more sensitive to adverse than to favourable developments until the crop has safely passed its most critical period of growth.

TRADE REPORTS.

Manchester.—The advent of the holidays tended to accentuate the dullness in the market, and the turnover in yarn and cloth during the week has been only small. Buyers generally are adopting a very cautious policy, influenced mainly by the financial situation in America, and the lack of stability in raw material prices. The demand from India is disappointing, trade being hampered by the political disturbances there. News from China is rather better and the auction sales recently have effected satisfatcory clearances, but some apprehension is felt over the renewal of hostilities in the country. The remaining outlets have done a quiet miscellaneous trade.

Germany.—Spinners buying moderately. Yarn, cloth outlook unchanged.

France and Italy.—Demand about equal current output and mill activity maintained.

Japan.—High mill activity continues.

U.S.A.—Textile demand rather quieter, but aggregate sales approximate large output. Mill activity being fully maintained at high February rate. Margins register slight improvement past fortnight.

Garside estimates world consumption this season at 15,250,000 bales to 15,350,000 bales. He expects the U.S.A. to consume 6,750,000 bales against 6,535,000 bales last season.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	19.90 —.25
July	19.23 —.25
October	19.33 —.22
December	19.38 —.27
January	19.31 —.28
Middling Spot	20.05 —.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 20.

May	19.10 —.31
July	19.14 —.32
Middling Spot	18.98 —.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 20.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot	17-5/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 20.

Demand Bills	484.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 20.

	Opening	Closing
April		10.29 —.10
May	10.36	10.37 —.09
June		10.28 —.11
July	10.38	10.33 —.11
August		10.29 —.11
September		10.26 —.11
October	10.27	10.25 —.05
November		10.23 —.11
December		10.23 —.11
January	10.25	10.23 —.11
February		10.24 —.11
March		10.26 —.11
April		10.27 —.11
Middling Spot		10.60 —.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool. April 20.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. April 20.

Scinde Fully Good	6.85 —.05
Scinde Fine	7.10 —.05
Scinde Superfine	7.35 —.05
Bengal Good	6.60 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.85 —.05
Bengal Fine	7.10 —.05
Oomra Good	7.20 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.50 —.05
Oomra Fine	7.80 —.05
Broach Fully Good	8.60 —.05
Broach Fine	8.85 —.05
Broach Superfine	9.10 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. April 20.

May	17.34 —.24
July	17.60 —.25
October	17.80 —.25
November	17.87 —.25
January	18.27 —.25
March	18.38 —.25
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.15 —.20

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 20.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29|7-1|2 May-August Delivery Sellers.
29|3 September-December Delivery Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, April 20.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£18-1-3 April-May Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-18-9 April-May Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-13-9 April-May Shipment Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63lb. Cargoes. Shipment Sellers April 43/6
Barletta Russo, per 63.1/2 lb. Cargoes. Shipment Sellers Apl/May 42/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels. Afloat paid and Sellers 45/3
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.

No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt	12/
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt	12/1-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 10

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 20.

Silver.—Market is very quiet.

Spot	25-3/4
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 20.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4.4-11-1/2

LONDON BISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 20.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Dads' Market, Loans	4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	5-5/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	5-9/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 20.

T T Berlin on London	20.47-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/4
T T Brussels on London	34.95
T T Madrid on London	33.06
T T Milan on London	92.67
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.25
T T London on Prague	168.93

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 20.

Cottonseed Bombay ton—
£8-6-3 April-May Shipment Sellers.
Castorseed Bombay ton—
£18-5-0 April-May Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£18-12-6 April-May Shipment Continent Sellers.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, April 19.

Since our last report,, no fresh business of importance has been reported.

The market is firm and steady.

Steamer discharging Coal in the stream.

15-4-29 s.s. Pallas Natal Coal (Choonilal Harilal and Co. and Gandhi and Co.)

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.

26-4-29 s.s. Nizam Bararee Jheria Coal Turner Morrison and C.

27-4-29 s.s Birk Desh./Seeb./Poniati Andrew Yule and Co.

28-4-29 s.s. Nurmahal Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

28-4-29 s.s. Englestan Poniati Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.

10-5-29 s.s. Kildale Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

12-5-29 s.s. Toko Maru Durban Navigation Turner Morrison and Co.

25-5-29 s.s. Ville de Havre Natal Coal Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality.	C. I. F.
Natal Coal	28/sh. Rs.
Deshargarh s.s. Birk	18/
Lodna Steam Coal s.s. Nurmahal	18/
Desh./Seeb./Poniati May/June	17/4
Seebpore Poniati May/June	17/

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd. Bombay, April 19.

Receipts for week ending 18th April.

	1929 Bales.	1928. Bales.
Bengal	8681	2883
Oomras	61057	48023
Dholleras	9287	10030
Broach	9762	32335
Southerns	12595	14023
Persians	21	4
Americans		2143
Egpytians	91	
E. Africans	4798	8432
other sorts		5
Total	106295	119136

Exports for week ending 18th April. Bales.

United Kingdom	5160
Continent	17817
China	24699
Japan	41420
Coast Ports	11610
Total	100711

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	3450
China, Japan and Coast Ports	13177
Total	16627

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 18th April.

	1928/29	1927/28
	2585704	2481451
	1928/29	1927/28

Exports from 1st Sept. to 18th April.

Sept. 1928 to 18th April		
United Kingdom	44264	55882
Continent	550506	417739
China	207535	99700
Japan	356046	638522
Coast Ports	14157	18301
U. S. A.	26121	2125
Total	1798629	1232269

Total exports by rail, 1st Bales.

Sept. 1928 to 18tm April 1929	75,057
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 18th April 1929	393,726
Same period last year	496,114
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 18th April 1929	1,305,839
Same time last year	1,102,397

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 19

We have nothing but a quiet market to report during the week with small demand for ready Sugar, and with easier advices from all quarters prices for ready Sugars have been reduced by two annas per cwt while New crop has gone down by one anna without any buyers. There was great pressure to sell by weak holders both the old and New crop Sugars. Importers were anxious sellers but no fresh business has been done.

Java reported a quiet market with many sellers at lower rates but very few buyers.

Karachi and Calcutta also reported quiet market with no business passing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 13th inst. quality 2.06, 2.11 and 2.16 for July /September and December and reported lowest on the 18th inst. quality 1.99, 205 and 2.12 for same position Lodon Terminals reported highest on the 13th inst. quality s. 11/2 s. 1/4d. s. 11/9, and s. 11/10-1/2 for May/August and October and reported lowest on the 18th inst. quality s. 10/11-1/4, s. 11/6 and s. 11/8.1/4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Ready Rs. 13/10 s. 12/8
F. B. Harbour stocks 85,000 bags.
T.M.O. March Rs. 8/8/0 s. 12/7
F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. April Rs. 8/9 s. 12/8
F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. June Rs. 8/2/0 s. 12/1-1/2
F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. July/Sept. Rs. 8/9/6 s. 12/
F. B. Harbour.
T.M.O. Oct./Dec. Rs. 8/2/0 s. 12/1-1/2 F. B. Harbour.
Brown Ready Rs. 12/8 s. 11/4 F. B. Harbour stocks 7,000 bags.
B.R.B. Ready Rs. 13/10 s. 12/8
F. B. Harbour stocks 18,000 bags.
Brit Refined Ready Rs. 13/6 s. 12/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Mundra with 7,000 bags British Refined Sugar.
S. S. Kingsbury with 15,000 bags British Refined Sugar.

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, April 19.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHODI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jecob	0 11 9
Toyo Potcar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 31/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2-92-1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH +Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Appollo)Pyala)	0 15 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 9
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 14 7 1/2
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 9
LEPAD.	
Spril	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century z	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jecob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 9
Mun Mill	1 1 6
Phoenix	
Maher	
Simplex	
Yards 10	
Chhawani	1 0 6
China	1 0 3
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	
Maher	
Simplex	

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 19-4.1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.845 inches (.001 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. marometer in past 24 hours. —.024

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.2 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.0 degrees (2.8 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement oof wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 8.

3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jecog	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1938 Tata	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 13 0
8383	9 10 0
3810	11 0 0
yard 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
8015	0 0 0
9797	9 11 0
6300	a 10 15 0
4400	2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	Per lb.
Century	
Spring (Merchant).	
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	
Kohinoor	
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA. Yards 5 to 9	Per lb.
Chhawani	1 1 0
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 1 0

LOVE LETTER EXPECTED FROM MARS

—:o:—

GIRL SEEKS CHARMERS OF ANOTHER WORLD

Paris (By Mail)

A sentimental young Frenchwoman is awaiting on the tip-toes of expectation a love-letter from Mars.

Her name is Mdlle. Irene Briares, and she hopes to be the first woman to conduct a tender correspondence with a young Martian gentleman. Overcome by the idea of a trans-planetary romance, she walked into a wireless office in Paris the other day and wrote out the following message:—

Prince Charming,
The Planet Mars.

Young Parisienne with violet eyes, auburn hair, good figure, happy disposition, attractive personality and literary tastes, wishes to correspond by radio with a serious young Martian gentleman of good family for the purpose of mutual enjoyment and distraction. Professional flirts and lady-killers begged to abstain. Radio photo if possible.

Mademoiselle Irene Briares,
Avenue Montaigne,
Paris, France.
The World.

IF HE DROPPED IN FOR TEA.

"I am perfectly serious about this," Mademoiselle Briares smilingly explained to me to-day. "I don't mean that I expect one of these Martianmen dropping down for tea. Goodness gracious, wouldn't that be funny!

It would be lots of fun to send billets doux by radio to a lover, or even a friend, away up in the skies, and than receive passionate epistles from him.

"I might have a perfectly delightful time corresponding with some nice young gentleman up there, and asking him all sorts of questions."

If Mademoiselle Briares's first message serves no other purpose, she at least succeeded in persuading the French State telegraph administration to establish an official schedule of tariffs for interplanetary communications.

ASTONISHED CLERK.

When Mdlle. Briares walked into a telegraph office in Paris and calmly threw down her "airogram," or "Skyogram," or "martinogram," the clerk stared at her in astonishment.

"I am sorry I cannot accept it," he said, firmly. "The administration has not yet established a tariff for Mars. Perhaps if you will be good enough to write to the Director of State Telegraphic Services he will be glad to quote you a rate."

Mdlle. Briares did as he suggested, and, sure enough, several days later, when she called at the telegraph office again, there was an official communication for her from the Director of the State Telegraphs.

The tariff was enclosed. And the State Telegraphs literally quoted bargain prices for Mrs. Even when sent out from the most powerful French stations, the tariff was cheaper than the deferred cable rate between Paris and New York!

COPPER AND INFLATION

Is Forward Buying Developing?

The Bache Review issued at New York on the 16th March deals at length in the following article the situation of copper.

COPPER AND INFLATION.

Early in the week the price of copper metal made a sudden jump from 19-1/2 to 20 cents per pound. This is a wider jump than it has taken since the series of advances started some months ago. Simultaneously the American Brass Co. put into effect immediately one of the most sweeping advances in fabricated products ever established, including yellow brass, copper wire, copper products and red brass—the latter rising a full cent per pound. The extent of the advance was a gloomy surprise to many small users. What caused it was the announcement of copper statistics for February by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, showing a tightening in the supply through a drop of nearly 18,000 tons in the stocks of blister and refined in North and South America in February.

It turned out that the Bureau made a mistake in its figures—they were too high and should have read 12,795 tons. But the stampede had already occurred, and the correction (which was very quietly announced a day or two later) did not have much effect owing to the strength which had developed in the London market, and the heavily increased foreign consumer demand. Copper has since advanced to 20-1/2 cents.

Those who attribute this excitement in the copper market to inflation and who do not approve the rapid advances in price, call attention to the continued heavy rate of production which in the United States averaged 3,027 tons a day—the highest ever recorded. Gradually since 1927 the demand for copper has produced what is virtually a copper famine throughout the world. At the end of the war a copper surplus of a billion and a half pounds was left over with no market for it, and the price dropped rapidly from 26 cents a pound under war demand in 1918 to 11-1/2 cents in 1921. Every mine that could produce a pound of copper had been worked up to record production during the war. For five or six years after, copper was a drug and many mines were closed or bankrupted.

That after-war copper surplus of a billion and a half pounds has disappeared. Shipments of copper from American refineries in 1927 were the largest in any peace-time year in American history. They were approximately three billion pounds, or twice the great copper surplus accumulated at the end of the war. Last year shipments reached a total approximating 3,500,000 pounds.

These figures are those of Mr Preston S. Krecker, in an article in "Commerce and Finance". Production in 1927, he says, was slightly greater than consumption, but this was reversed in 1928. In the two-year period consumption has exceeded production by about 40,000,000 pounds.

INCREASING USES OF COPPER.

Every use that copper was put to before the war and many new ones created since, has doubled or trebled its demand. This has come about by the immense prosperity of the United States and the greatly increased purchasing power developed by European stabilization. That the rise in copper prices is a product of inflation is maintained by many and disputed by others. In Mr. Krecker's article, he quotes from an interview with Mr. John D. Ryan, in which the latter is reported as having spoken optimistically of the outlook. Mr. Ryan directed attention first to the fact that the consumption of copper for years has been growing at an almost constant rate of 6 per cent a year. In fact, consumption in 1928 gained about 11 per cent over that of 1927.

Mr. Ryan pointed out that the 6 per cent average rate of increase is a cumulative one. Whereas twenty years ago it meant a new demand of about 75,000,000 pounds of copper a year, to-day it means a new demand of about 250,000,000 pounds. On that basis, copper consumption during 1929 should run to about 3,750,000,000 pounds. Mr. Ryan is quoted as saying that he does not agree that the present price is too high or that the market has degenerated into a runaway one. The price of copper to-day, he said, is less than 20 per cent above the average pre-war price, which was 16 2/3 cents a pound over a period of ten years prior to 1916. The price of 19-1/2 cents a pound to-day is exactly 25 per cent above the average price for 1913.

Other commodities, Mr. Ryan said, have advanced relatively more than has copper even at the present price. He considered the demand for copper at this time to be the most substantial the industry has ever experienced and thought that consumption this year would be greater than any previous year.

IS FORWARD BUYING DEVELOPING.

There is evidently a great and growing demand for copper in the world's activities. Whether or not the present movement is one of the evidences of business inflation remains to be seen. The marks of that kind of inflation are: rapidly advancing commodity prices and a general scramble for goods. The result is that orders, instead of remaining on the hand-to-mouth basis which has prevailed for several years, are duplicated, building up inventories far beyond needs for the present or the immediate future.

Of course, the first incentive in such forward buying is to be sure of getting goods on time, but the question of speculative profits in them through holding much more than actually needed undoubtedly eventually plays a part in commodity speculation. Perhaps copper has not yet reached that stage, but it is to be noted that speculation in the metal is to be made easier through the move of the National Metal Exchange in preparing to trade in standard copper.

TRIALS OF THE COPPER CONSUMER.

Such trading sometimes stabilizes prices, but it also opens the door to speculation, and with the whole country infected with the speculative fever some excitement might develop. The "American Metal Market" says that a spectacular bull market has featured copper trading during recent weeks and there has been considerable agitation on the part of trade and commission-house brokers for listing of this metal on the Naticrial Metal Exchange. The inauguration of futures copper trading on the Exchange, it is believed, will witness a considerable broadening of activity in future positions.

The Pope Trading Corporation has made calculations of what the high price of copper is costing consumers. They base their calculations on consumers taking 110,000 tons a month. Compared with a 14-cent price (the average price of copper in 1906), copper would cost the consumers doll. 12,000,000 per month more than in 1906. The "New York Times" says that it is reported that some copper consumers have become so angry over the repeated listing of the price that representations have been made to Washington.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for Solicitors firm experienced and hardworking MANAGING CLERK and Gujarati knowing Shorthand Typist. Apply Box No. 2275 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"

A 32101

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Wireless, Telegraph and Station Master's Courses Railway Fare PAID Boarding arrangements. Apply for Prospectus and Application Form enclosing two anna stamps—ROYAL WIRELESS & TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.

A R1556

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nar Sarak, Delhi.

A R1530

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS for Canvassing and sampling of Wrigley's Chewing Sweets. Handsome salary to suitable. Apply WRIGLEY'S (India) LTD. 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

A R1562

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED— STUDENTS and CLERKS to learn Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand and French at home by Post, and to earn certificates, diplomas and degrees. Apply for prospectus with Four one Anna stamps to:—INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE, HANAMAN FALIA, BARODA.

A 32070

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams :—"CALHOTEL."

EDUCATIONAL.

WE have made a Specialty of TUITIONS by POST in, Ladies', Gentlemen's, Military etc. Great opportunity to those who cannot come to Bombay. TAILORING COLLEGE, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

T R1563

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in this presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.

M 32582

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a FINAL DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1928, was declared at the rate of Rs. 65 per share and is payable to those Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 28th March, 1929.

The above Dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd April, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1929.

32092

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held this day, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (less Income Tax) per Preference share and a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 (free of Income Tax) per Ordinary share were declared for the year ended 31st December, 1928. These Dividends are payable to Shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members at the close of business on 28th March, 1929.

The above Dividends will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 22nd April, 1929, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Vishnu Cotton Mill, Limited,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL.
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th April, 1929.

32093

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Institute will be held in the Hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1929, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt and pass the alterations and additions to the Rules and Regulations of the Institute.

A copy of the proposed alterations and additions is placed on the Notice Board of the Institute.

Copies of the said alterations and additions can be had from the Librarian on application.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1929.

32107

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erection of Stock Exchange (Part I) at Apollo Street for The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be received at the office of the undersigned upto 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 25th April, 1929.

Further particulars can be had at the office of the undersigned.

The Association do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY AND CO.,
F.R.I., B.A. (Lon), etc.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
17th April, 1929.

32089

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR HELP are INVITED from Hindu students, Male or Female, studying in Middle or High Schools, Private or Public, Colleges of Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology, Engineering and Agriculture, located all over India, as well as from those who intend to prosecute ADVANCED STUDIES IN ENGLAND OR ELSEWHERE OUTSIDE INDIA.

Students, desiring to study in Arts Colleges will be helped on condition that they should join "The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Arts College, situated at Nasik.

Application Forms can be had gratis on sending stamps to cover the postage. All letters should be addressed to the Secretary of the Fund. Applications will be received on or before the 5th of June, and not after.

As regards Foreign Scholarships, technical students will be given preference.

Gujarati (especially Bhatia) candidates will be preferred.

SECRETARY,
The Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Education Fund.
56, Peddar Road,
Bombay, 18-4-29.

32110

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th April, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 7,000 feet of 2-3/4in. internal diameter rubber lined, and 1,000 feet of 2-3/4in. internal diameter unlined flaxen canvas fire hose, both in fifty feet lengths and without couplings.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed "Tenders for fire hose", at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B. T.) on 13th May, 1929.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 850 (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. C. GREENOP.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1929.

32108

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., for the following works to be done at Victoria Terminus, Bombay:—

(a) Umbrella roof over platform Nos. 14 and 15
(b) New Parcel Office.
(c) Cantilever roof to concourse.
(d) Offices for Parcel Clerks and Medical Stores, etc.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specifications and drawings, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of steelwork at Victoria Terminus." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 18th April, 1929.

32103

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MATHEW MARSHAL PEREIRA, of Vile-Parle, has agreed to sell to my client, Final Plot Number 234, admeasuring 393 square yards, of Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, together with the structures and well standing thereon, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said plot of land by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1929.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Vakil, High Court.

32106

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

Civil Suit No. 28 of 1335 Fasli.
CLAIM: Rs. 71,000.
Rai Bahadur BANSI LAL ABIRCHAND
versus
ABDULLA, Insolvent, and others.
To,

(1) RAMCHANDER SHAH, s/o Dharma Shah of Gadak,
(2) RAM BAKSH JAI NARAIN, of Bombay,
(3) MALIK CHAND PEM RAJ, of Bombay,
(4) KESHOJI DOSSA, of Bombay,
(5) GARLA SETTY BUCHIAH, of Shankerpalli,
(6) MOHD. ISMAIL MOHD. YASIN, of Shankerpalli,
(7) JIVANTHA NURSEEGA, of Mankota.

WHEREAS Rai Bahadur Bansi Lal Abirchand has submitted an application for revision against the decision of the Original Bench of the High Court.

This is to give you notice that you, the creditors of the Insolvent, are to appear before this Court, on the 22nd day of Amardad, 1338 F., 27th day of July, 1929 A.D., either in person, or by pleader of this Court, or agent duly authorized and instructed, to show cause, if any, why application should not be granted.

You are to keep with you the duplicate hereof and to return the original duly signed by you.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 11th day of Khurdad, 1338 Fasli, 15th day of April, 1929 A.D.

(By Order),
S. FAIZ HASAN,
Registrar, High Court.
TRANSLATOR.

32109

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO,

(On Government, Bombay Port Trust, and G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SOUND INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY STYLED AS "MARINA MANSIONS" AT CHAUPATI.

On Monday the 22nd day of April 1929 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co. attorneys for Sheth NARAYANLAL BANSILAL the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheth CHATURBHUJ BHAVANIDAS in exercise of the Power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of February, 1924, made between the said Chaturbhuj Bhavanidas of the one part and Narayanlal Bansilal of the other part, sell by public auction the following very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the plot No. 1 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Improvement Trust for the City of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1627 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of New Survey No. 3005 and Cadastral Survey No. 1520 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2445 (4a and 5a) and Street No. 200a and 301a and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by North East partly by the property of Ramjivan Gajanand and partly by the property of Shivnarayan Surajmal on or towards the East by plot No. 1a. of the said estate of the said estate conveyed to Ganpat Kashinath Mhatre on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road and on the North West by the property of Oosman Jamal.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 68 of 1907 (Bai Zainabai and another vs. Bai Saroobai and others) and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 16th January, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT No. 2:—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, admeasuring about 185 square yards, bearing Collector's Rent Roll No. 1828, last Rent Roll No. 5807, Laughton Survey No. 8618 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2125, Street Nos. 175, 177, and bounded on the North by the property of Dayalchand Moolakchand, on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by the property of Manekchand Lalji and on the South by Bazar Gate Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel.

Stores such as wrought iron scrap of wire ropes, iron stands, taps, wrought iron scrap of pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades, angers, spanners screws jacks anvils vices, benches, furniture, condemned drilling machine, primus stoves, gate and street lamps, gas lamps and regulators, powrahs, shovels, leather and rubber scrap, tyres, padlocks, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, cocks, penknives, electric bulbs, glass globes, chimneys, packing cases, wooden reels, kerosine oil tins, bicycle, 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water and oil tanks, wheels, steel-barrels, ink and medicine bottles, zinc scrap, electric materials, canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 11th May next, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 202-1/2 TONS AUSTRALIAN WHEAT EX. S. S. "SAKAMARU".

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of April, 1929, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. at their office in Kaji Sayed Street, Khand Bazar, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers the undermentioned 202-1/2 tons Wheat.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers concerned:—
120 tons Australian Wheat.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Sanairam Joharmall:—
55 tons Australian Wheat.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhadarmal Roya:—
27-1/2 tons Australian Wheat.
The above goods are lying in Shed No. 12-13 of Victoria Docks.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
SEE and HEAR
REGINALD DENNY'S
FIRST TALKING PICTURE
RED HOT SPEED
A Comedy with 50 per cent. Talking.
A merry, rollicking tale of motor trouble and heart trouble.
He hailed her into Court for breaking the speed laws—and then courted her for breaking his heart.
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CHEER UP!
THIS IS LAUGH WEEK!
CLANCY'S KOSHER WEDDING
Starring
GEORGE SIDNEY
(of Cohen and Kelly's Fame)
and all Star Cast.
A Comedy Smash!
Flush on the Funny Bone!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE FAMOUS MUSICIAN
OTTO HARTRATH
Novel & Astounding Demonstrations including
THE MARVELLOUS SINGING SAW
in conjunction with the William Fox Production
CAMEO KIRBY
featuring
JOHN GILBERT
See what happens when a gambler stakes his soul on a Lovely Woman.

An Extraordinary Rush
THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
DAILY: at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Sat., Sunday and Friday at 3 P. M.
An unforgettable treat for the entire family
"ANKH--KA NASHA"
with
MISS. PATIENCE COOPER
MISS SHARIFA
MASTER MOHAN
MASTER MANILAL
Lure of Woman's Physical Charms Pitted against Wifely Love.

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A guide to health, wealth and happiness sent gratis and post free.
Madan Manjari Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR
KATHIAWAR.

SHIPPING

P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
27 Apr.	Naldera ..	All	16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..	now	11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	sail	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltana ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..	direct	16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..	from	10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpura ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera ..	without	16,083
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..	transhipp	11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	ment	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	Aden	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929 3 p. m.		
18th Apr.	Domala	8441
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929		
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th ,,	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
5th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
10th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
20th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
24th ,,	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
29th ,,	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
21st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
22nd April	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Barpeta ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
26th ,,	Vasna ..	Basreh via Karachi.
27th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
1st May	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aTottori Maru ..	5973	17 Apl.	27April.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May.	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 May	22 May
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 ,,	6 June.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

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126-127, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreh, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 1676.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden and Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

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Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
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Rs. 100/- for Endowment
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Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

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DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

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AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

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(ESTD. IN 1896

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A PURELY INDIAN COMPANY OF OVER 32 Years Standing.

Chairman:—LALA HARKISHENLAL B.A. (cantab) BAR-AT-LAW.

TOTAL ASSETS exceed Rs. 95 LAKHS.
Annual INCOME exceed Rs. 27 LAKHS.
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For all particulars re. a policy or Agency Write to:—
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Hornby Road, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

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CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Intermediate Examination in Commerce and B. Com. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Independence for India League, Congress House, 7 p.m.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

The Council of the Independence for India League, (Bombay Branch) will meet on Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at 7 p.m., in Congress House, 414, Girgaon Back Road, when all the members of the Council are requested to be present.

WELL-KNOWN HINDU CONTRACTOR DEAD.

Mr. Raju Babaji well-known contractor of Bombay, died, yesterday night, at the ripe age of hundred years. Funeral takes place this morning (Monday), at 10 from his residence at Kamatipura 3rd Street.

MATUNGA HINDU SABHA.

Under the joint auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha and the Matunga Kreeda Mandal Hanuman Jayanti will be celebrated on the grounds of the Kreeda Mandal, near Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) Station, on Tuesday, at 7 a.m. when the members of the Mandal will give a display of physical feats.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The Indian Football League which was so successfully run under the auspices of the Bengal Club last year, will commence its second session on Saturday, the 27th instant. Entries will be closed on the 25th instant. The matches will be played on Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays only when the Cooperage Ground is available, some matches will be arranged there, otherwise, most of the matches will be played on the Bengal Club Ground at Parel.

The Tournament is open to Indian Teams only, and the Entrance Fee has been fixed at Rs. 10|- per team Each Club will, however, be required to be affiliated to the Western India Football Association on payment of Rs. 5|- or Rs. 2|8|- as a Senior or Junior Club respectively. The Entrance fee may be sent at once to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Football League, Committee, c|o Bengal Club, Noble House Parel.

JOURNALIST WEDS A TEACHER

—:o:—

SADANAND-SAGARAM MARRIAGE

BOMBAY, April 21.

Marriage was solemnised to-day of Mr. S. Sadanand, Managing Editor of the Free Press of India with Miss E. S. Sagaram, B.A.L.T. Head-Mistress, Government Training School for Women, Bellary, under Act III of 1872 taking advantage of the enabling clause which permits of registration of marriage between Hindus of the same caste in the presence of a select gathering of friends and well-wishers.—Free Press.

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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CURE ALL

Eye defects, including Cataract by using *Su:i's genuine Lotus Honey.* Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2|- per dram. *S. C. Sasi, 15|3, Lalbehari Datta Lane, Bankazar, Calcutta.*

FUTURE IN MELTINGPOT.

A Satisfied People is the Asset of the State.

—:o:—

MAHARANA OF DANTA'S SPEECH

The following are extracts from the address delivered by H. H. the Maharanaji Shri Bhavani Sinhji Saheb Bahadur of Danta as President of the first Mahi Kantha Chiefs' Association held recently:—

From my short experience of the Mahi Kantha Rulers' History of the recent past, I gather that the jurisdictional powers—which you enjoyed at the time of the advent of the British rule in this part of India, had no limitations. Some, who can show astounding pedigrees, and who are descendants of illustrious Emperors and Kings, who founded Kingdoms in Gujarat and elsewhere, did not know what *limitations* in their powers of trying offences, were. They tried all offences capital as well as small, and decreed suits of any value. For reasons, which we have at present not the means to know, these powers were limited, when the various settlements were effected in Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha, and a strange institution, never known in the history, called "Classification" was brought into being; the worst of it was, that the powers to be enjoyed by the Rulers were not equal to those enjoyed by the Rulers of a similar class in the States of Kathiawar Agency. Naturally, this scarecrow terrified the then Rulers, and some of them protested against it, because it had the effect of curtailing the powers enjoyed by them, and still more strange was the effect that they were to be dubbed as being of a particular grade or class. This, being called of a particular class, had a very serious effect on the social status of some, whose matrimonial connections were with the States of Rajputana. But those were hardly the times of raising louder protests or holding meetings or submitting memorials. The age of making booms as loud as could be heard by a busy Government was yet to come; nor were those the times to consider the serious effects, which, the artificial classification was to entail. However, the Government had so much regard for the feelings of the Rulers, that a readjustment of the powers as then defined by the Classification, was promised after a year's working. More than half a century rolled on and the classification is only now cancelled. But although it has gone, the serious effects and curtailments that lay in its train are there; for example, the appellate and revisional powers were only restored recently.

CHANGED TIMES.

But, the times are now changed. As descendants of Rulers who once governed territories, large or small, you must be studying the present day situation keenly; it is to-day, more than ever, that a study of the circumstances that go to form the future history of India, has become more interesting than ever. There ought to be no denying of the glaring fact—that forces its way, like day-light, and enters the nook and corner of this, as well as other countries, and tells all, in an intelligent language that there are forces at work, which militate strongly against all sorts of Government and the best telescopes of imagination most lamentably fail to foresee what sort of Government is going to engage the world's affairs for some period in the future. That the destinies and the future Governance of men is in a melting pot; there is no knowing as to the length of this period of anxiety. Then, you must also be prepared to accept the view that a form of Government suitable for one country, may not necessarily be suitable for another. Whatever form of Government, is going to be in future, at least so much is as certain as anything that no Government will be lasting, which is not founded on the fundamental principles of safety of life and property, freedom of religion, justice and mercy. The proof of the sublime nature of this principle is not far to seek; the wiser part of the world only remembers those of the Emperors, with cherished feelings of admiration and veneration, foundations of whose kingdoms lay on these four pillars; and history is a witness of the fact that they lasted so long, and only so long, as their subjects enjoyed safety, freedom of religion, and blessings of justice and mercy.

THE INCOMING CHANGES.

As regards the incoming changes in the constitution of India, there need be no misgivings because the most prominent leader of our order—His Highness the Maharajah Saheb of Bikaner of world-wide fame, who is a spokesman on Indian aspirations as a whole, has given out in no uncertain terms that we fully sympathise—with the legitimate aspirations of the people of British India.

It is due to misunderstandings that sometimes unnecessary troubles crop up, and I fervently appeal to the Indian intelligentia to remember that the Princes are in no way apathetic towards the betterment of India as a whole.

DUTY OF RULERS.

Now let us turn to the counter part of the duty that we curselves as Rulers owe to our people. I ask you whether, is it not possible to so administer our small principalities as not only to give no offence to our people to raise undesirable cries, but to so rule for their benefit, as to allow as far as possible no chance of a discordant voice at all? When shall we realise the truth, as did our ancestors, that a satisfied people is an assest? Which out of the two pictures, appeals to our minds more strongly—viz. make our subjects in our confidence and to rule simply for their benefit so as not to give the slightest reason for any body to grumble; or to make others sit on judgment on our works, right as well as wrong, and render ourselves a party against our own people? Well has Shakespeare said in King Henry VIII "The king who fights his people fights himself."

You will agree with me that the spirit of the age necessitates our adoption of certain internal reforms so as to inspire more confidence in the outside world and secure for us immunity from irresponsible criticism. If you are prepared to accept so much, I think you can have hardly any difficulty before you.

It is my painful experience to find that we not only do not like to meet our own people sometimes, but there is an apathy to meet others of our order even in a gathering like this, which has multifarious advantages. A common meeting such as this is likely to create elements of unity, besides affording chances of discussing subjects, whereby you will be able to protect your own interests and secure improvements in the administration.

I find there is some commotion that has of late stirred the atmosphere of Mahi Kantha, and has aroused the enthusiasm of the Rulers, regarding shifting this Agency States under the Government of India. As I have already said there need be no apprehension from any quarter.

Brothers, I have not more to say; as Rulers of your States and Talukas, you will have to be circumspect and guide the destinies of the people and the principalities entrusted to your care. Questions of interests common to you all will now and then crop up and this will be then the proper representative body to voice forth and submit them duly formulated to Government.

UNITY IN ESSENTIALS.

Then there is one thing, one suggestion without making which, I feel that I have not done my duty. In matters regarding subjects which are common to all, private differences should never find a place. It would look rather presumptuous on my part to give you this piece of advice, but my short experience has shown that there were instances, fortunately very few when such a disagreeable element was seen. In this respect, you should be wiser, nobler, and study to possess a compromising nature. This done, the institution that you, by your common efforts bring to-day into existence is sure to be productive of results conducive to the best interest of your subjects and yourselves; you may find some uphill work in the commencement; in fact, all good work demands great sacrifices as its price beforehand; but your good work will endure, posterity will remember you with grateful feelings and I have not the least doubt, that your efforts in this noble cause, will be crowned with that brilliant success, which your combined efforts so rightly deserve.

A NEW MATERNITY HOME FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

MRS. HANSA MEHTA PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

Before a very distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, B.A., performed the opening ceremony of the Vidya Maternity Home of Drs. Suryakanta Trivedi M.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.M. (Dub.) F.R.P.S., S.G. and Dr. Miss Kumuda Mehta, M.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.M., (Dub), at the Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road on Sunday evening. Prominent amongst those present were Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Lady Chunilal Mehta, Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Mrs. Dharamsy, Miss Bachuben Lotwala, K. C. Desai and several other doctors. Both Drs. Trivedi and Miss Mehta have specialised in the subject and this new home situated as it was in a central locality like the Sandhurst Road promises to be a popular centre amongst the middle class Hindus and other communities. Dr. Trivedi at first on behalf of himself and his colleagues requested Mrs. Mehta to perform the ceremony.

CITY'S HEAVY INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Mrs. Mehta then in declaring the Home open said she was very much gratified that people were realising the need of such homes for maternity purposes and that this new Home on a perfect model was in the proper hands. She dwelt at length on the necessity of popularising the use of such Homes amongst our women—particularly in a city like Bombay where they are required to pass this most critical period in dungy, insanitary and unhealthy rooms. She deplored the heavy deathrate among children and passed strictures on the prevailing conditions and society's indifference towards them. She insisted that social workers must pay their immediate attention to it. She also narrated how in other advanced countries, clean and healthy maternity homes helped in decreasing the death toll of the country's asset, i.e. children. She, concluding wished them a success and hoped that it will prove useful to those for whom it was meant.

Dr. Miss Mehta thanked Mrs. Mehta and the guests of the evening who were all taken round the Home. After taking refreshments the guests dispersed. It was on a whole a very delightful function.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION

—:o:—

BIG DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY ON APRIL 28

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a big procession of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee will start after the National Flag Salutation ceremony on April 28, at 8-30 a.m. from Congress House when the prominent leaders of the city will lead the procession and the procession will pass through the Important localities of the above three districts.

All the volunteers and their captains are hereby requested to muster strong at Congress House at 7-30 a.m.

On Sunday April 28 all the people of the above three districts are requested to make this function of the Congress Committee a grand success by joining it in large numbers.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

In pursuance to the appeal of the All-India Volunteer Board of Hindustani Seva Dal as usually done National Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed at Congress House on Sunday the 28th April at 8 a.m. precisely when all the public as well as the Volunteers of tha City are most earnestly requested to come in large numbers at the Congress House and thus Honour the Flag of the Nation.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA

—:o:—

EX-KAISER'S BROTHER DIES OF PNEUMONIA

LONDON, April 20.

Berlin.—Death has occurred from penumonia of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Note:—The Berlin message of, February 13th stated: It is learned that Prince Henry ex-Kaisers brother is seriously suffering from a cancer in the larynx similarly as his father. His absence from Doorn on the occasion of his brother's birthday focussed public attention on his condition. He is sixtysix and lives in the castle of Hemmelmark near Eckenfoerde.—Reuter.

"HIATUS IN REASONING POWER"!

—:o:—

CHURCHILL'S ATTACK ON SNOWDEN

THE BALFOUR NOTE CONTROVERSY

LONDON, April 21.

Further developments in the controversy arising out of Mr. Snowden's attack on the Balfour Note in the House of Commons is provided by Mr. Churchill who has sent a letter to the Press from the Treasury emphasizing that if the Labour policy of allround cancellation of debts and reparations is carried out, Britain will receive nothing from the Continent and pay nothing to the United States and therefore she will be exactly in the same position as now, as she receives approximately from the Continent what she pays the United States.

Allround cancellation will mean that Britain will be forgiven 900 million sterling by the United States and she will have to forgive her European debtors 2000 million sterling.

Mr. Churchill expresses the opinion that Mr. Snowden is suffering from "hiatus in reasoning power" in demanding an allround cancellation and describing the part of the Balfour Note as infamous.

Mr. Snowden, in brief preliminary reply, says that the Labour complaint is that under the Baldwin Settlement with America and the Churchill Debt Agreements, Britain has to make all sacrifices.—Reuter.

HAJ INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Haj Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India met in the Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday the 18th and arranged to spend the next few days inspecting, with the assistance of the local Haj Committee and Pilgrim Department, the arrangements for the embarkation of pilgrims and their luggage in Bombay, and also the 'Musafarkhanas'. Disinfection Shed and the proposed site for Pilgrims' Camp. Two or three members of the Committee propose to travel to Karachi on the Pilgrim ship "Arabistan" sailing on the 22nd, and others on the "Sultania", sailing about the 25th, and on about the 28th the whole Committee will be in Karachi to inspect the arrangements there. The Committee would be glad if any persons resident in India, desiring to receive copies of the questionnaire and willing to give evidence before the Committee, if invited to do so, would communicate their names and addresses at the earliest possible date to the Secretary, Haj Inquiry Committee, C|o Secretariat, Bombay. During June and July the Committee propose to visit Lahore, Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Dacca, Madras and such other places as may be convenient for recording the verbal evidence of witnesses. A detailed programme will be published in due course.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL TRAINING CAMP

Dr. N. S. Hardiker writes:—

The Annual Volunteer Training Camp of the Karnatak Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal will this year be conducted at Tumkur (State of Mysore) for four weeks beginning from the next month (May). A strong local Camp Committee with Messrs. K. Ranga Iyengar, Setlur, T. Subramanya and others has been formed.

Instructions in Lathi, Lezim, Bhala, Jambia, Light Indian Clubs Malla-Kambh, Bothaty, Wrestling Yogasanas and other physical exercises as well as in Brahamacharya, History of India and the Indian National movement First-Aid and Hygiene, Village Organisation and Civics will be imparted to the Campers.

All correspondence should directly be addressed to Mr. K. Ranga Iyengar B.A., LL.B. Advocate "Tumkur" (State of Mysore) and all applications for admission to the camp must reach him not later than 26th of the current month along with remittance of Rs. 20 for camp expenses.

"OBSERVER" ON BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, April 21.

The "Observer" greets the Butler Committee's report as a statesmanlike report and says that the Committee has reported on absolutely sound lines, as traced by the past history and present facts. As the report says, there will be two Indias. The declaration drives another nail into the Coffin of the Nehru Constitution. "Of course, politicians will be up in arms, but let us face facts. The Princes of India are of great importance politically and of overwhelming importance socially. How can they be swallowed down in the scheme to which they have not contributed?" —Reuter.

ENVY OF CIRCUS MANAGERS!

Thrilling Physical Feats by National Institute Students

—:o:—

"CHOTA" TARABAI IN RAO'S SCHOOL

Prof. Rao's National Physical Culture Institute which has contributed towards popularising the message of health and physical culture in this city gave an excellent demonstration on Sunday morning, at Royal Opera House, which was both spectacular and instructive. Seth Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., presided on the occasion. The theatre was fully packed, prominent among those present being Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman and Mr. Shantidas Askuran.

ENVY OF CIRCUS MANAGER.

Behind the footlights the audience saw a demonstration of talent undoubtedly of a high order. It is no exaggeration to say that each one of the twenty odd items that were so ably presented was such as to make even a circus manager look up with envy. Of the programme itself and the abilities of Prof. K. G. Rao, the Director of the Institute, there is much to say. But first to the annual report of the Institution.

A COSMOPOLITAN INSTITUTE.

Reading the report Prof. Rao said that the Institution had just completed the fifth year of its birth. Although it had steadily increased its membership, which was now over a thousand, consisting of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Europeans and Christians, it was suffering from acute financial stringency. The aim of the institution had always been to make physical education accessible to all at the minimum cost and in this they had succeeded as borne out by the fact of the increase in membership. The institution had now and then been reducing the fees with the result that it was telling upon their finance.

While thanking the public and Mr. Jamnadas Ramdas Dossa for the generous support given to the institution, Prof. Rao invited the charitably disposed public to help the institution and the cause for which it stood. Over Rs. 10,000 were required to equip the School to bring it to a better standard.

CORPORATION'S APATHY.

Mr. Rao then referred to a futile attempt he made to get some help from the Bombay Municipality. He approached the Corporation with a view to obtain recognition of the School by way of a grant but it was turned down. It was the primary function of the Corporation to look after the civic interests of the city which included health, and his institution was doing its best in this respect. He hoped the new city fathers would be good enough to go into the question according to it's merits, when he next approached them.

Concluding he referred to the new Branch which the Institute was opening in Fort and which, he hoped, would receive ample support from the public.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S TRIBUTE.

The Chairman in his speech highly commended the work and achievements of the Institute. He did not think it necessary to dilate upon the constructive aspect of physical culture in the building of a strong and healthy nation. Such an institution not only deserved public support but the support, he said of municipalities and even the Government. He regretted that the city Corporation had failed to respond to this duty. Referring to the remarkable feats he had witnessed he was glad that there were not only boys and girls in the institution but even adults who had become youthful. All those feats, he said showed one "how to keep the balance" and that was the secret of success of every thing in life.

IRONY OF FATE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was pained to hear that the National Physical Culture Institute was sufferring from financial stringency. It was an irony of fate that every national institute in India should suffer from financial troubles. He, however, hoped now that merchant princes like Seth Lalji Naranji had pledged their support to the institution it would steer out of all difficulties and they would never again hear of financial stringency. He was also sorry that the Corporation had turned down Prof. Rao's demand for a grant. Had this demand been made through some influential ladies, he was sure, the grant would have been at once sanctioned. What of grants made in thousands of rupees for "Baby Shows" and "tamashas" of the kind, simply because they were made by influential parties? He concluded by emphasising the need of physical development of the youth of India for the vindication of national honour and self-respect.

A VARIED PROGRAMME.

The programme was as varied as it was interesting. It consisted of over 20 selections. With the curtain going up one saw over 40 boys taking part in Musical Drill. In performing the various exercises they kept splendidly in tune with the orchestra and if it was not sufficiently entertaining, the funny 5-year old "buffon" rendered things lively. When one said John and Sampat, meet in a three-round boxing bout, which if not as fierce as a Dempsey-Tunney fight one wondered whether these embryo boxers were not fighting for the world championship, so keen and engrossed they were in their battle of fists. The "lathi and farigatka" showed adults and "old men" rejuvenated with youthful spirit and it was a real lathi fight revealing the defensive and offensive tactics of the game.

BALANCING FEATS.

Then the audience were introduced to Messrs. Charna and Madhukar who are both all-round athletes. With perfect grace Charna performs difficult balance feats on the top of five chairs placed one above the other. Prof. Rao and Madhukar climb up and down the stairs of a ladder on the hands as easily as they do on their legs. Then there was the trapeze on which Kapadia and Achrekar perform some thrilling feats. The latter particularly shows some splendid work. Two "pahalewans" do the wrestling and in the acrobatics and strength feats Charna supports 7 persons and considerable weight on his legs and arms.

"CHOTA" TARABAI.

The second part was more remarkable than the first. We saw a 12-year old girl, Miss Lilavati, lying flat on five pointed spears, a feat only accomplished by the well known Indian Lady Sandow Miss Tarabai, the feat obviously being that the girl has a belt round the waist which comes in contact with the middle spear and she is required to support her whole body on the waist. Then there were numerous other thrillers like feats of knives by Prof. Rao, a motor cycle passing over a little boy, wire dancing stage dancing and muscle control.

On the whole the programme spoke eloquently of Prof. Rao's abilities and the efficient training which is imparted in the National Physical Culture Institute.

Brussels.—The engine-driver of the Express which was involved in a collision with the goods train has been released.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1929.

Perils of Subjection

—:o:—

Indians continue to be unhappily reminded that so long as their country remains a subject portion of the British Empire the status of their countrymen abroad will remain one of humiliation and inferiority as a distressing indication to them of their political bondage. Every self-governing country in the world takes good care through its consular and ambassadorial representatives to see that its nationals living abroad are not subjected to humiliating restrictions. Indians treated as "helots of the Empire" within the British Empire itself are unceremoniously told when they happen to pursue commercial avocations in other countries or when they desire to naturalise as the subjects of the country where they propose to live permanently, that their case is "different" from that of free peoples. South Africa, a portion of the British Commonwealth, provides an illuminating commentary on the unenviable position of the Indians resident there. America, a country which had hitherto looked upon the Hindus,—as Indians are called over there—as desirable immigrants, has now adopted a hostile attitude towards their entry, thanks to the unscrupulous propaganda initiated by Miss Mayo and the indifferent attitude of the British Government towards the fight that our countrymen in America are putting up against the rigours of the Naturalisation Laws.

From South Africa comes the disquieting news that a regular campaign is being set afoot to make it impossible for the Indian traders there to continue a self-respecting existence. The Municipality of Johannesburg has issued a notice announcing the immediate enactment of a bye-law prohibiting Indian hawkers from carrying on their business within certain areas. This fresh encroachment upon Indian rights is only an item in the general policy of hounding out Indians from South Africa which the Hertzogites are bent upon pursuing. The Township Act, the Licensing Ordinances, not to mention that long-standing legislative cruelty to Indian, the Gold Mines Act, and the recent Liquor Laws are cumulative evidence that while the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa is regaled with honeyed promises of sympathy and anxiety to view the Indian problem with a new angle of vision, the Hertzog Government are bent upon showing complete disregard of the spirit underlying the Indian Agreement. In America, as an illuminating article which Mr. Sakharam Ganesh Pandit, at present Attorney, Los Angeles, California writes in the "World Unity" magazine, amply indicates, the Government of the United States is determined to pursue the policy of keeping out Indian immigrants from the "States", however higher their qualification for entry than that of those claiming to enter America from England and the Continent. It is also determined to deprive Indians long resident in the country of their rights of citizenship. Mr. Pandit put up a sturdy fight on the threatened encroachment upon his own, and after two unsuccessful attempts by the Government requesting the Supreme Court to rescind his rights of citizenship, he is for the moment at least left in peace. After its most recent attempt to make the Naturalisation Laws operate against Indians on the ground that Hindus are not "white persons", Mr. Pandit remarks that "Government has dismissed the fifteen pending cases against Hindus for the cancellation of their citizenship and it has also declared that it would not start cases against the few Hindu citizens who had not been sued for the cancellation of their citizenship certificates."

Let it be remarked that this recent agitation against the Hindus is solely due to the infiltration of imperialist ideas in the American mass mind. Formerly there was no colour prejudice against the Hindus. Now the school of propagandists headed by Lothrop Stoddart, notorious for his volume on "The Rising Tide of Colour", holds out to Americans a lurid picture of the dangers of Asiatic invasion of America's fertile soil and abundant commercial opportunity. And yet Professor MacGovney, of the College of Jurisprudence of the University of California, computes that compared with the six or seven millions of "racially eligible aliens" there were in 1920 only 244,585 of "certain or doubtful racially ineligible aliens". Of these Indians form the ridiculously insignificant figure of a few hundreds. Neither the Government of India nor the British Government lifted, so far as public information goes, their little finger to protest to Washington against this iniquitous encroachment upon the rights of Indians resident in America. Would the administration of a free self-governing India have dared to adopt this attitude of callous passivity?

A Veteran Fighter for Freedom

—:o:—

Mrs. Besant, who sailed for England on Saturday to champion once again the cause of India before the people of that country, said at the public meeting in Bombay on the eve of her departure that she did not want to wait till the 31st December to be free. That playful remark is characteristic of her boundless optimism that knows no defeat and her passion for Indian Swaraj. Indeed at the age of eighty-one she has reason to be impatient for Swaraj and many share with her the conviction that her life's purpose will be fulfilled in her lifetime. Another characteristic remark of hers was: "If you men do not make India free, your women will make her free". That is an expression of her sublime faith in her cause and in the latent power of Indian womanhood. Without attempting to be cynical we would add that Indian women need not wait either for the failure of the men folk or the 31st of December. For despite normal appearances India is on the eve of a most strenuous struggle for liberty, a struggle that can spare neither man nor woman, neither the young nor the old. It is almost as a demonstration of this truth that at the age of eighty-one Mrs. Besant crosses oceans to fight India's battles.

Mrs. Besant's lecture was as much a warning to England as an exposition of the Nehru Report. In emphasising the demand for Dominion Status she pointed out that it was perfectly open to India to discard the alliance with Britain if she found that alliance not necessary for the growth of her people. And even as regards the allegiance to the Crown, she said that the allegiance "was a mere contract between the Crown and this nation; if either party broke that contract, the other party was not legally bound to keep it." In so many words she declared that the Nehru Report was "the last offer of friendship" which India made to England and that if the offer were to be rejected, "it would be for Britain and not for India to take the next step towards friendship." The only defect in the lecture was that it did not sufficiently emphasise the method of enforcing the National Demand. Mrs. Besant called upon women to play their part in the struggle for Swaraj. We would develop the point and say that at least in one kind of actual work for Swaraj both men and women, young and old can work all together. That is in effecting a complete boycott of foreign cloth. And it is literally true to say that the present phase of India's struggle can spare neither women nor men. The spirit of fight that is still in Mrs. Besant should be an example to both.

The Hypocrites

—:o:—

Of all pieces of egregious political bluff in which the self-imposed Trustees of India indulge, the portentous epistle issued by the General Secretary of the Council of the European Association is the most unblushing. The communication presumes to advise the Government of India what measures to take to stop the "misrepresentation" in the Indian Press and the campaign of "class hatred" which, according to the European Association, that Press persistently carries on. It is to be supposed, of course, that when Anglo-Indian journals and their Fleet Street cousins draw disgustingly false and rabid pictures of an India seething with unrest, only because Indians desire to secure reservation of coastal traffic for Swadeshi shipping or when they protest against the regime of repression now actively in operation, these journals are anxious to paint a true and accurate picture of Indian demands and aspirations. The foreign vested interests in India are alarmed that the Indian Press, undeterred by the operation of the notorious Sections 124-A and 153-A, should be doing its duty in exposing the falsity of the pretensions of India's "Trustees". So they recommend a more vigorous form of legislative repression which will muzzle the Indian Press. They desire legislation which will improve upon the inequity of 124-A. A ludicrous suggestion they also make is "counter-propaganda in the nature of frequent Government communiques." Mr. Coatman and his confreres in the Provinces are busy doing this and the Indian tax-payer will strongly protest against the proposal to supply further "dope."

Irresistible Democracy

—:o:—

Addressing a Hindu Social Conference at Bangalore, Mr. Mirza Mahomer Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, said: "India need not despair of attaining political democracy some day, but social or religious democracy, if I may term it, she is not, I fear, destined to enjoy within any measurable distance of time." The Dewan is not optimistic enough. Not "some day", but in our own generation all India is destined to attain political democracy, the Simon Commission and the Butler Committee notwithstanding. How political democracy, with its universal franchise and mass education, will react on social democracy we shall not speculate just at present. But we can state even now that there is no ground for the pessimistic remark: "It seems impossible to abolish or even, perhaps, to relax to any great extent the rigours of the caste system." Appearances are deceptive. The institution of caste stands like some huge medieval castle apparently defying time. But, apart from its dilapidated condition, its very foundations are being undermined beneath our eyes. The full blast of political democracy will only complete its doom.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

FACILITIES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

(THROUGH INDIAN INFORMATION BUREAU, Berlin W 8, Mauerstr. 52).

The aim of the Indian Information Bureau, 52 Mauerstrasse, Berlin, which has been opened with the official support of the All-India Congress Committee, is primarily to supply Indian students with information regarding all branches of education in Germany and to help them on their arrival in this country to gain admission into universities, technical and industrial schools and factories.

Experience has shown that enquiries from Indian students are generally of a very vague character and that considerable ignorance prevails even as regards the general conditions of life and study in Germany.

In order to save time and avoid unnecessary correspondence, the Information Bureau purposes to issue a series of bulletins dealing with special branches of study. The present bulletin (No. 1) contains general information and suggestions and should be carefully read by all Indians interested in coming to Germany for study and pleasure.

LANGUAGE.

The very first observation we should like to make is that the language of instruction in Germany is naturally German and not English. It is useless for anyone to come to this country for study unless he is prepared to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the German language to enable him to follow the courses in the universities and academies or to derive benefit from his training in factories. Every effort should be made to learn German in India under a good teacher before starting for Germany. In any case it is advisable for students to come to Germany at least four months before the beginning of the university terms—the summer term begins in April and the Winter term in October—so as to acquire a working knowledge of the language. There is an excellent course for foreigners at the Foreigner's Institute of the Berlin University which has courses throughout the year. In addition, it is advisable to work with private teachers. Every help in this respect will be given by the Bureau.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Indian students often ask whether training is obtainable in Germany in this or that branch of knowledge. It may be stated in general that there is no country which has such sufficient or such comprehensive institutions for instruction in all subjects as Germany. We have *universities* fully equipped for the studies of physical and natural sciences, medicine, law, history, economics, politics, literature, philology and philosophy; *technical universities* for advanced instruction in mechanical, electrical and naval engineering, all branches of industrial chemistry, aeronautics and architecture; *technical academies* (Polytech-

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

Congress and Elections.

The question of the next Council elections and the part the Congress should play therein is at present being discussed in a somewhat informal manner by Congress leaders. In view of the premature dissolution of the Councils of Assam and Bengal the question deserves to be seriously considered by the Congress Working Committee. The Governors of Bengal and Assam probably expect to take Congressmen by surprise. The latter should demonstrate the futility of the expectation. As the old controversies about Council entry and acceptance of office seem to have already cropped up, an urgent meeting of the Working Committee may be called to settle definitely the policy of the Congress and to get it endorsed by the forthcoming All-India Congress Committee meeting.

United Nationalists.

Pandit Motilal Nehru is reported to have suggested that the Nehru Report should be made the main, if not the sole, issue at the next elections and that the electorate should suppport those who stand for that report irrespective of their party labels. Much can be said in favour of this proposal to unite all Nationalist parties on the basis of the main issue. But care should be taken that Simonites do not smuggle themselves into the Councils by professing lip sympathy for the Nehru Report. Secondly, Nationalist candidates should be agreed as much on the methods of enforcing the national demand as on the demand itself. As regards those who want nothing less than complete Independence, if they care to get into the Councils at all, they need not be hostile to the Nehru Report as an election cry, as that report makes Dominion Status only the minimum immediate demand.

Famine in China.

Northern and central parts of China seem to be in the grip of a most terrible famine. A Free Press message stated the other day that thousands of people were dying of starvation and that where chaff, bark and other food substitutes were exhausted even horses and dogs were used as food. Now comes the revolting tale of children being devoured by the famished people. It is the duty of Indians to do everything possible to send relief in one form or another to the stricken people. That is a duty which simple humanity imposes upon us in spite of our own appalling poverty and chronic semi-starvation and a hundred distractions. Besides, China has special claims on India because of many cultural ties binding the two countries. We trust the President of the Indian National Congress will take immediate action in the matter, if he has not already done so.

Pious Wish.

The "Nation and Athenaeum" refers in mail week to the subject of the round-up by the Government of India of alleged Communists and discourses in the strain favoured by the Liberal Imperialists about the necessity of a Government to perform its primary function of carrying on administration. The "Nation" is alarmed over the fact that "Mr. Gandhi is again urging the boycott of European cloth" and concludes that "it is a very short step from boycott to violence." It expresses the pious wish that "every care" will be taken by Government "to show that there is no desire to suppress legitimate political and industrial organisations." The "Nation" should be in a position to know that the Government of India have already embarked upon this very course of suppression.

A Thought for the Day.

"The two perils which beset this and every age are—a learning detached from life and life undisciplined by service."

—F. G. PEABODY.

LEGISLATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY.

—:o:—

ITS PURPOSE.

(BY DR. ARTHUR MACDONALD WASHINGTON, D.C.)

Many important investigations of the delinquent, defective and dependent classes have been made. But the question arises, why should not persons of ability, talent and genius be studied? It is just as important and perhaps more so, to find out the causes of success as those of failure, to study optimistic as well as pessimistic phenomena.

Legislative anthropology is an effort in this direction, to make a study of those persons, who are politically successful, many of whom are statesmen. It is all the more necessary; for this class of citizens are often underrated and unjustly so. Take for example the American Congress of North America, where thirty-five or more thousand bills are introduced every Congress; from one to two thousand of these bills are enacted into law; that leaves some thirty-three thousand that fail. On the average, about one hundred persons are interested in each bill; this means several millions of dissatisfied or disgruntled citizens for every Congress, and this has been going on for many years. Such dissatisfaction is cumulative, making persons Anti-Congressional. In addition to all this, the faults and mistakes of members of a Legislature are published (usually exaggerated) as often as they come up for election. If the Lawyer's errors, the Doctor's mistakes and the Preacher's faults were published from time to time, how would these gentlemen compare with Members of a Legislature or Parliament?

While it was necessary to outline the entire plan of work involved in Legislative Anthropology, at present, only the 'PHYSICAL' and 'PREVENTIVE-MEDICINE STATUS' is under consideration. The Legislative, or Political, or Sociological and Psychological status will vary much in Legislative organizations, and is a matter for future inquiry. Moreover, it is not the purpose in the psychological status, to make a mental test; for the legislator elected by the people has already had a test much better than any mental test; for as in business, the delivery of the goods is the real test Estimating brain weight is only for comparison with the real test, whether confirmatory or otherwise. While occasionally the people may make a mistake in the choice of their Representative or Senator, such mistakes usually are rectified.

LETTER TO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT (Delhi).

MARCH 22, 1929.

My dear Sir:

I beg leave to enclose copy of a letter and also related matter which explain themselves. Will you kindly do all you can in your Legislature to carry out the plan of work described in enclosure? Will you take the anthropological measurements and if possible, one or two medical examinations, and thereby set a good example for the people, that they may receive the benefit of Preventive Medicine, especially laborers and also persons with limited means; and if possible under the direction of the State.

Address: Dr. Arthur MacDonald, Washington, D. C.

Most faithfully,

ARTHUR MACDONALD.

LETTER TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH.

Concerning Members of Parliament.

Excelleney:

I beg leave to call your Excelleney's attention to enclosure, indicating a new direction in political science, which might be called legislative anthropology. I trust your Excellency will encourage similar work in your Parliament, so that its Members will consent to have your anthropologists take measurements and medical specialists conduct examinations of them without, of course revealing names, as science has no use for personalities.

One purpose of this study is to find the physical status of Members of Parliament; and another object is

(Continued on Page 11.)

CHARKHA AS FAMINE FIGHTER.

Terrible Frost Havoc in C. P.

—:o:—

GOVT'S. CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO HANDSPINNING

While the Northern Districts of the Central Provinces are in the grip of a most terrible famine consequent upon the repeated failure of crops, the subject of Hand-Spinning and Khadi production as a Relief measure was 'inter alia' occupying the attention of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association here for some time past. The nationalist public opinion in India, and undoubtedly in these parts also, regards hand-spinning and hand-weaving as an efficacious and ready means of fighting famine since it carries work to the very doors of the agriculturists who, obviously speaking, suffer for want of supplemental industries to occupy their idle hours. Without in any way minimising the importance of other measures necessary for relieving the distress, Seth Jamnadass M.L.A., President of the Association, has lately been pressing the case on the Government for consideration pursuant to a resolution passed by the Association on the subject. The public of Jubbulpore Division will be glad to know that Mr. C. J. Irwin Commissioner of the Jubbulpore Division has taken a forward move in that direction. This is what he writes to Seth Jamnadass in the course of a letter addressed to him as President of the Landlords' and Tenants' Association:—

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

"You further ask that hand-spining and manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth should be included in the relief measures proposed to be adopted for combatting famine in the District. I regret that Government has not at present at its disposal a suitable staff to organise this form of industry as a relief measure At the same time if the organisations, which I understand contain a large membership interested in this question, in the Division, can make any suitable suggestion by which I can help them to provide employment in this way, I shall be very glad to ask Government to make a grant for the purpose. It would have to be shown of course that the work can be tasked, and will provide a living wage for each worker. Some arrangement would also have to be made for the sale of the yarn and cloth produced. It is also not clear to me how the necessary machinery can be obtained for the purpose without a very considerable expenditure of money. I shall be very glad however to receive any proposals which your Committee may wish to make in this connection."

In the extract quoted above the Commissioner has pointed out the difficulty on the part of the Government in that they have not a suitable staff to organise the industry as a relief measure. But, surely it is no small or mean thing that an assurance of making a grant for the purpose has been held out by him to such of the organisations throughout the Division who can take up the work. We, as a matter of fact, know that the Famine camps so far opened in the various districts of the Division have, owing to the very nature of the work that is taken there viz., metal-breaking, only attracted labourers and not the agriculturists who are still passing their days in agony and are crying for relief. Judged by our present experience, it will not be considered at all surprising that metal-breaking, considered as a form of relief to the agriculturists was in the past condemned even by such officials of repute and experience as Sir Bemfile Fuller and Sir Benjamin Robertson and others.

CHARKHA TO THE RESCUE

Circumstanced as the agriculturists throughout, the Division already are, the Commissioner deserves the congratulations of the public in general and the Khadi-lovers in particular for the forward move which he has taken in the cause of relieving the present acute distress. It is expected that those concerned throughout the Division and specially the Congress organisations, will take up the work of organising hand-spinning and manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth in right earnest, specially in the localities affected by famine. Mahatma Gandhi and others have in similarly situated places shown by actual work what hand-spinning and manufacture of hand-spun and hand-woven khadi can do to alleviate the distress of the famine-stricken peasantry. Now that the Government has come forward, it is up to the public men in the Division to take up the offer of Mr. Irwin with feelings of gratefulness and not, even after requisitioning help of the All-India Spinners Association, to carry the desired for relief through charkha to the very doors of the agriculturists who at present desist to go to the Government Relief camps where only metal-breaking is provided.

FAMINE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

—:o:—

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following appeal has been issued by prominent public men of C. P.:—

To meet the disastrous floods of 1926 and the devastating rust, caterpillers and hot winds of 1927, the agriculturists of Jubbulpore and its surrounding districts in the Central Provinces spent away the last bit of their small diffused savings—often mistermed as hoard—in the shape of small sums or ornaments, and their indebtedness assumed appalling proportions. Their resisting power thus reduced to the lowest ebb, the only hope of the poor tenants lay in the present standing crops, which even till the end of last month promised to be a bumper crop. Unfortunately they got up one morning to find their crops completely destroyed by hails and frost consequent upon the unprecedented cold wave, which swept over this part of the country in the beginning of this month and the already improvished ryots have been engulfed in the yawning abyss of a terrible famine. It is an extremely pathetic sight to see hundreds of villagers coming to district Head Quarters with samples of the ruined crops, in which the ravages of Nature has left nothing save husk and chaf, which in its turn is capable of being converted into fodder of a doubtful value only at a prohibitive cost. Under these circumstances the immediate and urgent need of the famine-stricken and God-forsaken peasantry is to provide them with grain sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together till the next crop arrives.

RELIEF NEEDED ON LIBERAL SCALE.

The rather peculiar habits of the people here and the conditions of these parts make it imperative that relief on a large and liberal scale must be arranged immediately if the worse consequences are to be averted or even mitigated. In other parts of the country the ryot at the first sign of the failure of crps girds up his lions and goes in serch of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is rarely equal to the demand or to the constructional works, which are generally in progress in big cities. In our parts, on the other hand there is the least mobility in the labour. They would cling to their villages until relief in one form or the other is brought almots to their doors. Besides, as a matter of fact, there do not exist in this province large and flourishing industries, which can absorb any additional labour.

We are sure tha if a calamity of a similar nature and extent had befallen any other province, the whole country would have resounded with the horrible details of the catastrophe; and large contributions and liberal relief would have poured into the afflicted area. We have unfortunately no means of propaganda to voice our miseries and have always suffered in silence. For the first time we have found the situation entirely beyond our control and the Famine Relief Committee has decided to appeal to the philanthropy of the nation in the hope that generous-minded and kind hearted people of the whole of India would comes forward and help this unfortunate Province in the hour of its dire need by their liberal gifts of grain, cloth and money.

Contributions, howsoever small will be received and acknowledged with gratitude by Hon'ble Seth Govind Das, Chairman, Femine Relief Committee, Jubbulpore.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

C. P. GOVT.'S RELIEF MEASURES

PACHMARHI, April 12.

The following official communique has been issued:—

In the communique published on the 22nd February, 1929, information was given regarding the damage caused by frost in the districts of the Jubbulpore division. It in the Narsinghpur district. It was also stated that after discussing the situation with the members of the Legislative Council, representing the districts affected, His Excellency the Governor would make a tour in the Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Damoh districts, where the conditions appeared to be most serious. In accordance with this undertaking the Governor in Council held a meeting at Nagpur on the 25th of February. His Excellency then proceeded to the spot, where he inspected the districts concerned with the Commissioner of the Division and the local officers. At the conclusion of his tour, orders were issued for the immediate opening of relief works in all the districts, and for the provision of the necessary extra staff, both on the engineering and administrative sides. Government also decided to face the loss involved in the remission of the bulk of the suspended rabi instalment of land revenue for 1928, and to suspend the current rabi instalment of 1929 in all villages in which there was not a normal crop, and in which suspensions had been given in 1928. The Commissioner has since been engaged in working out the details of these concessions, and final orders will be issued on receipt of his report. Orders couched in the same spirit will also be passed about the interest on taccavi advances due for payment with the current rabi instalment of land revenue, and the payment of instalments of taccavi now due.

REVENUE MEMBER'S TOUR.

Subsequently the Hon'ble the Revenue Member has visited all the kve districts of the Jubbulpore division and the Narsinghpur district, and has examined the further development of relief works, which are already providing for some 20,000 persons. He has also considered all the Famine Programmes and made arrangements for their expansion, where necessary. As in 1920-21, and last year, works have been planned on a more elastic and sympathetic system than that laid down in the old Famine Code, with a view to obviate the risk of deterioration and disorganisation amongst the rural population. Reliance has also been placed on a larger number of small works distributed as evenly as possible in the various localities, rather than on concentration in the large relief camps contemplated by the old Code. It has also been decided to experiment with providing carting work on a considerable scale with a view to assisting the cultivators in keeping their cattle in good condition. Arrangements have also been made for gratuitous relief in villages as needed, whilst the forests in the areas affected have been thrown open for the free extraction of headloads of grass, fuel and other minor forest produce.

OTHER STEPS.

Other steps taken have been to postpone the opening of the Jubbulpore Settlement, planned for next cold weather, and to suspend Settlement operations in the Mandla district. The difference between the old and new assessments in the groups of the Mandla tahsil, in which the announcement of the new assessments has been completed, will be remitted for the current year. The execution of Civil Court decrees involving the sale of agricultural land and property has been transferred to the Collector in the districts affected, the old procedure of Collector's cases being restored. Epidemic dispensaries have also been deputed to the same districts, and camp dispensaries have been opened on relief works. Government has also made liberal provision for the allotment of taccavi for agricultural purposes and for land improvement. Local enquiries are now in progress as to the actual amounts required. Government has also taken up the difficult question of the supply of wheat seed for next year. With the co-operation of the Agricultural Department and of the trade it is hoped that a sufficient amount of seed will be forthcoming. The details of the arrangments proposed are now being worked out.

The reports received, and the results of the inspections made indicate that the measures of relief already undertaken are abreast of present needs, and that the arrangements in view are adequate to meet all likely requirements in the various districts. Should any unforeseen developments occur, Government will take the necessary measures to deal with them.

What the People Say

"SANTA CRUZ GARBA PARTY"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The people of Santa Cruz will be obliged to Mr. J. K. Mehta for, after all, opening his mind with regard to the "Garba Dance", which, since its inception from its own fine, lovely and delicate field of the "divine art" into the coarse and not unoften hateful field of politics, has been a matter of much private discussion and public criticism.

Mr. Mehta's presentation of the two aspects of the National Week is as old as the week itself, and because the Congress "lays greater stress on the determination on the part of the nation that those horrors will not repeat themselves" —it is, therefore, that the "children" of Santa Cruz want to inquire from their "elders" as to whether they are only to "take an inspiration under the midnight stars" from the "Garbas" of our sisters, clad in foreign clothes, or have they to work under the burning sun for the real advancement of the constructive programme, which, unfortunately, is becoming, among a certain section of the Congress, a matter, more of talk and shelter, than of real work for India's independence.

And just as there are "Garbas" and "Garbas" so also there are "songs" and "songs"; and if Mr. Mehta will calmly think of the various "songs" that have so often been sung during the course of these "Garba Parties" he will soon discover for himself the error and unwisdom of mixing the Santa Cruz "Garbas" with those "martial songs," which, I well understand, may not be "left out at political meetings."

And does it need any special culture to understand that even the "Ratanben's song" will fail to "inspire" anyone when it is sung by a sister clad in foreign clothes herself "uninspired"?

The Congress does not stand for such idle inspirations; it stands for solid work. And it is, therefore, that we, who, as Mr. Mehta says, "show a desire to learn," do not want to be treated with these periodical dances under the mistaken pretext of the so-called "inspiration."

Let me, in the end, assure Mr. Mehta that we stand to learn—if at all our 'elders" have more useful "lessons" than these "Garbas" to teach us.—Yours, etc.,

"THE MOTHER'S CHILD."

"THE GOLD MOHUR TREE"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Times of India" of the 12th instant, Mikron's interesting article on "The Gold-Mohur Tree" begins and ends with an appeal to poets to do justice to that beautiful and brilliant tree. It will be some time before I can get the necessary poetic inspiration to turn out a beautiful poem on the subject. But as the writer has stepped from poetry into the realms of etymology, may I come to his help. The writer makes several guesses regarding the derivation of the name Gold-Mohur,—all but the true one. The name in Indian vernaculars is 'gul-mohur,' and it is but a conceivable twist in Hobson-Jobson from 'gul' to 'gold', especially as the word 'mohur' lends the suggestion of the idea of gold. 'Gul-i-muhr' is the correct Persian source, 'gul' meaning a flower and 'muhr' being a seal or a gold coin. The brilliant colour of the flowers must have given rise to this name. If the writer of the article looks up Whitworth's 'Anglo-Indian Dictionary,' he will find support to the origin suggested here by me:

"Gold-Mohur: A gold coin of the value of about 15 rupees. Also a corruption of 'gul-muhr', the tree 'poinciana regia'.

After this, I hope it will not be a "mystery" to the writer as to how it came to be called Gold-Mohur, nor need he wander into fanciful relation between 'mohur' and the vernacular word for the peacock (mor), and see a similarity between the flowers and the peacock's tail. It will also be seen that the writer takes hold of the wrong end of the stick when he says that the term Gold-Mohur is sometimes pronounced and written as Gul-Mohur rendering etymology still more difficult!—Yours, etc.,

N. B. DIVATIA.

Santa Cruz,
April 20.

WHY THIS APATHY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—What has happened to the country? Have we gone to sleep, hypnotised by the Simon Commission and the Meerut arrests? The Viceroy's Ordinance has come out. The Trades Disputes Bill is another repressive measure and what answer has the country to give to these Bourbon legislation? Wherever I turn, I see but indifference. Are we now tired of the fight for liberty! True, that to-day in the Legislatures the country has been torn into bits. But this should not cause us despair. The semi-literate intelligentsia who have gone into Government camp and have sold their country for a mess of pottage are few in number and their power can easily be broken, for the heart of the people is sound, and amongst them there is no thought of difference of caste or creed. Given proper guidance the people will realise the folly of following the Government sycophants. The people must be made to realise that these Government jo-hukums are leading them astray. But all around me, I see sloth and lethargy. The dynamic energy of the early '20's is disappearing and the leaders seem to rest content, with the offices they hold. May 1st acclaims the brotherhood of man. It acclaims that with a Socialist Government in all countries, there can be no wars, no frontiers, that there can be peace and good-will amongst men. And on that day there should be an all-India hartal to protest against the repressive measures, to protest against the Imperialism that keeps us in chains and to let the other countries know that we are at one with them in their struggle against Capitalism and consequent wage-slavery, which keeps millions of human beings in slavery so that a few may roll in luxury. Let our leaders realise that we cannot remain in isolation and that the fight of the masses against Capitalism is the same as our fight against Imperialism and that we can no longer remain aloof.—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. CHOKSY.

Ripon Club.
Bombay, April 19.

WHO IS THIS "PROMINENT" ANDHRA?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the caption "Prominent Andhras prepare memoranda for the Simon Commission" a para appears in the local Monthly "Telugu Samachar" issued for March and it is stated therein that "Among the memoranda carefully prepared and submitted to the Simon Commission are those of two prominent Andhras, one as non-official and the other an official." Mr. S. V. Rama Murty, I.C.S., is the official who is preparing the memorandum on behalf of the Madras Government and the non-officicial is named M. R. Roy V. Venkateswaralu Garu but the writer of the para has conveniently omitted to mention who this "M. R. Roy" is, and on whose behalf he is preparing his memorandum. Will any of your vast number of Telugu readers enlighten me through the medium of your paper as to the antecedents of this "Prominent Andhra"?—Yours, etc.,

B. D. M.

Lal Bagh,
April, 20.

ADDITIONAL PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

CONTEMPLATED UNDESIRABLE APPOINTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I be permitted to say a few words, through your valuable columns, on the fortheoming appointment of an acting Additional Presidency Magistrate.

The post of Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, is, as we all know, a very responsible one so far as the liberty and safety of the public is concerned. A Stipendiary Magistrate has power to sentence an accused person to imprisonment to the extent of two years and even more.

There is a strong rumour that the Government wants to appoint this time a Christian as an Additional Presidency Magistrate. It is, indeed, a matter for the utmost regret, that Government has to appoint high Judicial officers on communal grounds. In no civilised country so ruinous a practice exists. There was a talk some days back, that Mr. Flaming, the City Magistrate of Poona—was to be appointed to act as a Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate. Thereupon a strong protest was sent to the Government by the Police Court Bar Association against such appointment. Now there is a very strong rumour that Mr. Mallandaine, the Registrar of the Bombay Police Court, (a post which was created only about a year ago) is to be appointed to act as an Additional Stipendiary Magistrate. Before Mr. Mallandaine became Registrar, he had been serving as a Police Court head-clerk for a number of years. Mr. Mallandaine may be a competent head-clerk, but what are his qualifications to entitle him to become a Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate? He is neither an LL.B. nor a graduate of any University. He has not even passed what are called the Lower and Higher Standard Departmental Examinations, without passing which, not even an Aval Kar-Kun or a third class Mamlatdar is appointed. What grounding in Law the Head Clerk has received no one knows. A sound knowledge of the Law and keen appreciation of evidence are the two most important qualifications that the public naturally expect, such a high Judicial officer, as a Stipendiary Presidency Magistrate to possess.

If the rumour of Mr. Mallandaine's appointment be true, then the Bombay Government is acting quite contrary to the fundamental principle laid down by the Public Services Commission's Report which distinctly says that recruitment for Judicial posts should be made direct from the Legal profession, and that ministerial officers should not be promoted to such Judicial posts. And acting on this perfectly sound principle, that Sir Norman MacLeod, —when he was the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, pointed out to the Bombay Government the mistake it had made, when Mr. Jungalwalla (who, be it noted, was after all a B.A., LL.B.,) was first appointed to act as Presidency Magistrate from his post of Interpreter. When Mr. Jungalwalla applied for the post of Magistrate a second time, he was rightly asked by the authorities to give up his post of Interpreter and to practise at the Bar if he aspired to be on the Bench. And it was on fulfilment of these conditions that Mr. Jungalwalla was reappointed.

I cannot end this letter without mentioning one very important fact, which the Government seem to have ignored. There is a large body of about five hundred practising lawyers in Bombay,—about three hundred B.A., LL.B.'s, about a hundred and fifty Barristers and about fifty Advocates. All these are mostly University men. They have been specially trained for the Law. They have been declared fit for the legal profession after passing strict tests. It is only then that they are recognised as legal practitioners by the High Court. It is simply astounding that the Government could not find, from among these hundreds of fully qualified lawyers, even one fit to fill the post. What are the qualifications of Mr. Mallandaine compared with anyone of these. If mere clerical ability be considered sufficient qualifications for the post of a Stipendiary Magistrate, then the public should not be surprised if in future other Judicial clerks, summons clerks, warrant clerks etc., are considered fit by our Government to be Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates.—Yours, etc.

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI,
Bar-at-Law.

135, Cumballa Hill.

BAD FOOD FOR MEERUT ACCUSED

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Comrade Joglekar and Ghate inform us that the daily food served to all the comrades is so bad that it could not be eaten. 'Bhaji or curry' is simply of the type of "Ambone" given to buffaloes. They say that only 5 per cent out of them will remain healthy, while the rest will to be invalids in hospital by using such foodstuff. They are not allowed to talk with one another and they are going to agitate on these matters.

All these comrades are, however, in good spirit though their health is pulled down.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. PURANDARE,
Vice-President,
G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union,
Bombay.

Ville Parle,
Bombay, April 20.

HUSBAND IN BRITAIN

SECRET MEETING AND MERRY-MAKING

On the edge of the moors at Marsden, between Huddersfield and Manchester, members of that Ancient Order, the Henpecked Club, whose mysterious doings are the envy of all those not in the secret, found sanctuary, and an escape from their domestic bondage, says a special correspondent to the "Daily Hreald" in mail week.

As they stepped out of their chariots they could not conceal their delight at the manner in which their wives had been side-tracked, and they laughed loud and long to the amazement of the villagers, who were at a loss to know who and what the strange tribe consisted of.

The order was founded at Bouldercough, on the outskirts of Halifax, and previous meetings have taken place at favoured spots in the neighbourhood.

OFF BEATEN TRACK.

But for fear that their domineering wives might at last discover their meeting place, the members and probationers selected for this year's meeting the ancient village of Marsden, which is quite off the beaten track.

The brethren were up betimes yesterday morning, and secretly wended their several ways to the appointed meeting places where they were picked up by waiting conveyances.

In order to avoid undue publicity, they made a detour by way of Elland and Milnsbridge, and thus evaded the crowds in Huddersfield.

On arrival at their destination a splendid dinner awaited them.

Under the guidance of a local worthy they next made an inspection of the beautiful Wessenden Valley.

But they did not overlook the fact that there was business to be done, and they retraced their steps to the Wesleyan School, where a number of new members were admitted, after they had been put through the usual catechism and a very rigorous examination. Only those who could prove without a shadow of doubt that they are under the feminine heel during the whole of the year were able to pass through that acid test.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY SUED FOR DAMAGES

—:o:—

A PROFESSOR'S CLAIM

MADRAS, April 20.

Damages to the extent of Rs. 20,000 has been claimed by Mr. Parameswaram Pillay, Sanskrit Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, from the South Indian Railway Company.

It is stated that on 9th March last. Mr. Parameswaram Pillai was travelling in a second class to Madras to attend a meeting of the Senate of the Madras University and at Erode at which station Mr. Pillai alighted, the platform could not hold the whole train and several compartments stood beyond the platform at both the ends. Mr. Pillai was in one such compartment and while alighting from his compartment he slipped from the footboard and fell on the track with the result that his right arm was fractured. His main allegations against the Company are that there was not sufficent room on the platform and that his compartment was outside the platform.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

POONA April 21.

The Western disturbance has caused widespread duststorms or dry thunderstorm over Northwest India, with a few light falls of rain in West Rajputana, Baluchistan and Kashmir.

A low pressure area lies this morning over Deltaic Bengal and local rain has fallen in South Bengal and Upper Burma, with a few falls in Bihar, Assam and Lower Burma.

Rain has also fallen locally in the extreme South, and at a few stations in North Deccan and the Central Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are; Maymyo one inch, Toungoo and Mandalay half an inch each, Ahmerst, Yamethin and Monywa a quarter, Calcutta one and a half, Naya Dumka one, Chittagong three quarters, Coxs Badar and Burdwan a half, Shillong, Dalhousie and Harnai a quarter, Calicut one, Ahmednagar and Kodaikanal a half, and Aurangabad, Cochin and Palamcottah a quarter.

Forecast—Decrease in West Bengal and extension in Assam and Lower Burma and into Mysore and South Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

SOCIALISM THE ISSUE

Mr. Maxton's Fighting Lead for British General Election

The Chairman's Address which Mr. James Maxton, M.P., delivered to the Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party in mail week aroused the greatest demonstration of enthusiasm remembered by even the oldest of conference delegates. It was a bold lead for the General Election. Mr. Maxton insisted that taxation is the key to Socialist advance, and urged that a Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer should not be afraid to raise an additional £250 millions by taxing large unearned incomes, and thus recovering Rent, Profit, and Interest to the community. The "New Leader publishes the following full report of this challenging utterance below.

We have had as a Party a great past. The imprint that we have made on the political life of this nation is not one that can be neglected by friend or by foe. During the whole time we have been in existence we have never constituted more than a comparatively small group of people in the country.

Just as our influence in the past has been out of all proportion to the number of our members, so is our influence in the present, and so it will be in the future. There have been friends and foes who have been anxious to see our demise and to assist in it. They will be disappointed. The I.L.P.'s will to live is as strong to-day as ever it was. And its will is to achieve the purposes that it set out to achieve—namely, to establish a Socialist Commonwealth in this land as a contribution to the establishment of a world-wide Socialist Commonwealth.

MEANS AND END.

We are some distance from our achievement. There is nobody, however wise, who can say how far The view of the I.L.P. is definitely this: that the distance from that achievement depends not so much on forces outside ourselves as on the determination, courage, faith, and understanding of our principles that we possess ourselves, and on the dissemination of those principles among the population generally. The date of the arrival of Socialism will be determined by Socialists and not by forces over which we have no control.

Election consideration will influence the deliberations at this Conference. Every delegate here wishes the Labour Party to have a great and decisive victory at the General Election. Every delegate here regards the election not as an end, but a means towards an end, and I think I am voicing the views of our Movement when I say that the end is more important than the means, that we are not prepared to stultify our end by paltering with the means.

Merely from the point of view of electoral wisdom, we do not believe that it is expedient to try to make the electors believe that we are anything other than Socialists. Statesmen and politicians are sometimes inclined to assume that outside the narrow circle of active politics the population are infants. The population of Britain is composed of intelligent men and women who are capable of weighing up rival political philosophies. It behoves us to believe that we can state our views frankly, freely and courageously and have them accepted by a large proportion of the population.

THE DEAD HAND.

The last seven or eight years in this country have been years of practically unrelieved reaction, except for the very short period of a Labour Government. The last four and a half years of Tory rule have been the worst I have known. The Tory Government has laid a dead hand not merely on industry but on politics. It has turned the population of the country into a cynical and hopeless community. That is its worst crime. It has destroyed the hope, character, and faith of the big mass of the working population. Even those engaged in industrial organisation or commercial management have become hopeless. They have no faith in the Tories and are dubious of the other political parties. It is our duty to revive the faith of all these people.

These four and a half years have been misguided, stupid and wrongly inspired. Mr. Baldwin has claimed to be a man of good intentions. If that be true, it proves how badly even a well-intentioned man can direct the affairs of a nation when he has a wrong philosophy. His philosophy has had no application to the practical problems of this nation.

Mr. Baldwin felt that it was not the duty of the Government to make the nation prosperous, or to interfere in industry. That theory proved unworkable. He has steadily been compelled to interfere at every point. But because he did not really believe in the policy of interference, his interference has not been for the benefit of the nation or of industry.

THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

There is no sign anywhere of a restoration of the nation's trade, and yet the Minister of Labour stood in the House of Commons this week and, because there is a small reduction in one week's unemployment figures, claimed that the dawn is beginning to appear. That dawn has been coming every year since the Tories took office. It is a will-o'-the wisp. It is only a light that appears for a minute and then vanishes. Such a Government is unworthy to be trusted by this nation.

The general direction of Mr. Baldwin's national policy has been to reduce the burdens upon industry in order to regain the foreign markets we have lost or to get into new foreign markets. He has directed his attention to cutting down British costs by encouraging reductions in the standard of life of the workers. He has succeeded in this aim. Many workers are now on starvation level, and most only a little above it. And yet trade has not revived.

The condition of the working-classes, according to the Balfour Report, has improved only by 16 per cent. over a period of forty years. This is an interesting statement. These forty years have been years of great inventions. They show the development of electricity, motor-cars easy transport. And at the end of these forty years all that can be claimed is that the position in working-class homes has improved to the extent of 3s. 4d. to the £1!

A second alleged burden upon industry which Mr. Baldwin has sought to reduce is taxation. But circumstances have been too strong for him. Despite what the Tories have said, taxation has increased during their period of office. Now Mr. Baldwin hopes to reduce costs by derating. We have yet to see its effects upon industry. It is clear, however, that it will not solve the problem.

I stand here on behalf of the I.L.P. and ask the workers of this nation to direct their attention to the fact that the big burdens on industry are neither workers' wages nor national taxation, nor local rates, but rent, profit and interest drawn by those who render no service to the community. If there is any genuine desire to bring down the cost of British goods, the attention of the Government must be directed away from wages, taxation and rates, and towards rent, profit and interest.

AFTER MAY 30TH?

During these bad years the landlords' rent has still come in on the same level as in prosperous years, and dividends remain as high. Any effective reorganisation of the industrial and commercial life of this nation must be based on the principle that those who are actively producing should be encouraged, and that those who are not producing should be recognised as enemies of the State.

Politicians and citizens are very much concerned as to what will happen if the electorate gives an indeterminate decision at the General Election. Are we to have understandings or coalitions, or repeated General Elections? The I.L.P. has stood for many years for the reorganisation of the Cabinet system of government. We stand for the setting up of committees, which would not merely revise legislation, but initiate it. I want to turn the attention of the leaders of the three parties to the fact that it is possible without any legislation for the largest party in the State, even if it has no clear majority, to adopt the committee system. That would leave effective power in the hands of the Cabinet and at the same time allow the best minds in Parliament to get to work on the problems facing it.

But we hope that Labour will have a clear majority in the next House of Commons. Should that be so, from the point of view of making the greatest use of the Parliamentary Party, it is equally important that the committee system should be put into operation.

MONEY-LENDERS' TYRANNY.

Much attention has been directed to Lloyd George's scheme for the development of roads. A road programme is a trivial mandate for the electorate to give. It may be some help, but we can be certain that Mr. Lloyd George would do much at home and abroad which would be no help and for which he had no mandate. It is a lying suggestion that you can spend £100 millions on any scheme and throw no burden on the community. If you borrow £100 millions you still impose a burden on the community. There is only one reason for borrowing £100 millions rather than getting it by taxation. It is that the man who advocates it is afraid of the great vested interests of this country.

The first duty of a British Government is to let the financial interests know that they are subordinate to the State. *If it was right for the Tory Government to say that a million miners, and the five million Trade Unionists who supported them, must not be allowed to tyrannise over the State, a Labour and Socialist Government has every right to say that a hundred money-lenders shall not tyrannise over the State.*

I want Labour to go into office recognising that a Government that is to do its job must have financial elbow-room. I don't believe you can say to a Government "This is what you have to do" in every detail. I don't think you can possibly, in advance of the circumstances, define in detail what a Government is to do. But this we have a right to say: that the final and positive and only cure for unemployment is Socialism.

I.L.P. PROPOSALS.

Labour statesmanship must be directed towards the achievement of Socialism along the three roads laid down by the I.L.P. in its "Socialism in Our Time" policy: first, the road of public ownership of Land, Mines, Banks, and Transport; secondly, the road of lifting up the standards of life of the people—the Living Income, definite assured incomes on behalf of the children, efficient education, decent oldage pensions, definite unemployment allowances, and the removal of all anomalies. These are the two principal lines of approach. The third is a demand that the working people, through the Trade Union and the Co-operative Movements, should assume an increasing share in the control and direction of industry.

I regret that during the last eight months the leaders of Industrial Labour have spent their time in fatuous and ineffective discussions with the most abnoxious employers in the country. At the end of that time they have produced a programme of 15 proposals, only one of which has got anything to do with Trade Unionism. The other 14 are alternative proposals to those to which the same men agreed when preparing the Labour Party programme. If they had devoted their attention to the means by which the organised workers are to take a share in the control and direction of industry, they would have been making a definite, constructive contribution to the building of a new social order, instead of to the amelioration of the existing evils.

The Co-operative Movement, in contrast with this, has gone on with its work in a fearless way. Whilst capitalist industries have been collapsing, it has increased its capital, its trade, and its turnover. If a working-class organisation can handle successfully business transactions to the extent of £325 millions, the working class are capable of running the entire industry of this country, which is valued at £900 millions.

WHAT OF THE COST?

If we are to advance to Socialism, these three lines must be travelled simultaneously. And the keynote is the amount of money that a Labour Government is prepared to take for the development of its social schemes. According to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the extra costs of social services proposed by us is £290 millions. I think that is an overstatement. He has omitted to consider the savings involved in other directions. I would put the figure at £250 millions. But even suppose it did come to the higher figure, need a Labour Government be afraid?

In 1920, 1921, and 1922 the Budgets stood at £1,200 millions, £1,400 millions, and £1,500 millions. Those years were the best that the workers of this country ever knew. From the time we started cutting down our national expenditure, the misery and trouble of the industrial stagnation started, and we have never got out of it. If £250 millions were added to the present Budget, it would still be £400 millions under the Budget of 1921. A Labour Government should not be afraid to go to the electorate of this country and say: "Last year there were 90,000 super-tax payers who took nearly £600 millions for their own purposes. We propose to take £250 millions of that to use for the improvement of existing social services, the development of new social services, the stimulation of the activities of public works, and the general well-being of the people." I am not saying that all our schemes for transference can be carried through by taxation. Loans will have to be raised for some things.

Mr. Lloyd George has lied to the community because he is a coward. He is not afraid to say things about his political opponents, but, whether you look at his Land Campaign, or his Land Fit for Heroes, you find his weakness comes when he has to face up to the vested interests. There he crumples up.

NO SLAVERY!

The Government that assumes the direction of affairs after the election has not merely the duty of solving the problems of this nation, but has control of the destiny of hundreds of millions of people in India, Africa, and other parts of the world—men of all colours and all creeds. The biggest and most damning criticism of the Governments of the past is that after years of absolute power over subject peoples they have left, India, for example, steeped in ignorance and poverty and subject to tyranny. Labour has the right not only to awaken hopes in the hearts of the British working-class, but of the peoples in the British Empire. We have the right and the duty to say to these people: "You have lived under awful conditions in the past, we desire to make you free, to define your political and economic destinies." We have the right to say to all the nations of the world that whilst the past has been one long struggle between nations, the future is going to be one of co-operation. We want nothing more out of the world than other nations can have.

In Great Britain there is no body of men and women who so urgently desire to serve the great cause of the world than the small group who make up the rank and file of the I. L. P. I call upon you for renewed vigour and activity, with the assurance that success will reward our efforts.

SUMMER-TIME IN BRITAIN

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SNOW AND SLEET AFTER SUNSHINE

KING KEEPS INDOORS

LONDON, April 20.

In accordance with Summer Time Act, Summer Time comes into operation in Britain tomorrow, clocks being put forward one hour during the night. The change over seems likely to coincide with a spell of cold and wintry weather with high northeast early winds. Yesterday was exceptionally warm with eleven hours sunshine in southern and central England but to-day temperature fell rapidly and in Scotland snow and sleet have fallen.

KING KEEPS IN DOORS.

King who passed a good night was not out of doors so early this morning owing to cold weather.—F. O. W.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES IN U. P.

—:o:—

CHOLERA, PLAGUE AND SMALL-POX TAKE HEAVY TOLL

ALLAHABAD, April 20.

Cholera epidemic in Allahabad is not so serious a shas been made out. It is confined only to city. No European cases are reported. There were only thirteen deaths last week. In some other districts mortality is much higher. Gonda reports 83 deaths and Jaunpur 124 from cholera. Smallpox has been prevalent in Agra district with 86 deaths while plague accounted for 252 deaths in Ghazipur district. In view of prevalence of cholera in certain districts of U. P. and congregation and subsequent dispersal of pilgrims on occasion of Solar Eclipse Fair at Benares on 9th May regulations have been published for segregation of railway passengers suffering from cholera and medical inspection of passengers by train at Kashi, Benares and Aunrihar.—A. P.

SEVERE STORM IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 20.

Calcutta experienced a severe storm this evening.

A fire also broke out in the jute godown in Chitpur this evening causing heavy damages. The fire lasted for more then five hours. The cause of the fire is unknown.—Free Press.

LORD REVELSTOKE DEAD

—:o:—

MEETING OF COMMITTEE OF EXPERETS POSTPONED

GERMAN MEMORANDUM NOT THE LAST WORD ON REPARATION PROBLEM

LONDON, April 20.

Death of Lord Revelstoke of whom long obituary notices appear in all newspapers led to the postponement yesterday of a meeting of the Committee of Experts which for the past two months has been sitting in Paris to consider possible ways of effecing a final settlement of the German reparation obligations. It was feared that yesterday's meeting would be a culmination of the crisis which arose with the tabling of the German delegation's memorandum setting out an offer for the final and complete settlement. Lord Revelstoke was the chairman of the sub-committee appointed to discuss the offer.

NOT THE LAST WORD.

The impression which had gained currency that the German memorandum should be regarded as an ultimatum was corrected last night by Doctor Schacht, chief German delegate, and it is now understood that it was not meant to be the last word on the subject. In these circumstances, newspapers express the hope that the postponement occasioned by the death of Revelstoke may afford an opportunity of further conversations and may improve the prospects of all parties arriving at a definite settlement which has obvious advantages to all concerned.—B. O. W.

6 MONTHS FOR HURLING SHOE AT MAGISTRATE

CALCUTTA, April 20.

For hurling a shoe at a magistrate, one Badriprasad, an old offender, was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. K. De, Presidency Magistrate.—Free Press.

ANGLO-FRENCH SMALL-POX CONFERENCE ENDS IN SMOKE

BRITISH DELEGATES NOT EMPOWERED TO ACCEPT FRENCH PROPOSALS

LONDON, April 20.

Calais.—The anglo-French Small-pox Conference has ended without result as British delegates are not empowered to accept the French proposals.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE SWEEP

LONDON, April 20.

The Stock Exchange Sweep on the Derby which is to run at Epsom on June 5th is probably the world's largest sweepstake. It was opened less than a month ago and closed yesterday, when for the first time in its history, subscriptions totalled one million pounds. Of this sum about one hundred thousand pounds has been contributed to charities and the balance is devoted to prize money.—B. O. W.

Continued from Column 7.

the co-operative credit societies was being considered.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The wisdom of having an independent Judiciary and of separating the judicial from the executive functions of the State had been recognised and efforts were being made to carry out this reform to its completion. The Bikaner subjects had a settled and well defined system of laws and liberty of person and safety of property of the subjects were being safeguarded and respected. There was liberty of person, liberty of speech and writing and also freedom of meeting within the prudent bounds of Law. The reign of Law was not allowed to be influenced by extraneous forces. Citizens were guaranteed the exercise of such freedom as Law permitted and which could be enjoyed without interfering with the equal freedom of their neighbours. The greatest sanctity was ascribed by His Highness to rigid adherence to a settled Privy Purse.

GIRLS' GUIDE MOVEMENT.

The Prime Minister also announced that the Girls Guide movement would soon be started in the State and that Her Highness the Maharani had graciously consented to be the Vice-President of the Provincial Council of Girl Guides. This announcement was greeted with cheers; and the Assembly was adjourned "sine die" after a very interesting and useful session.

ADVANCE BIKANER

State Legislative Assembly Passes Important Bills

EDUCATION TO BE MADE COMPULSORY

Review of Year's Progress

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

BIKANER, April 18.

The Budget session of the Bikaner Legislative Assembly concluded successfully on Tuesday last.

A large number of questions on various subjects touching the welfare of the people, were subsequently put by the non-official Members and answered by the Officials concerned. The questions showed the growing interest of non-official members in the activities of Government on behalf of the people, while the answers were sympathetic and unevasive.

Among the Bills that came up for consideration and were referred to Select Committees were the Bikaner Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill and the Bikaner Civil Courts Bill.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Other Bills which were passed at this session were the Bikaner Compulsory Primary Education Bill, the Bikaner Charitable and Religious Endowments Bills, the Bikaner Indebted Sahukars' Relief Bill, and the Bikaner Limitation (amendment) Bill.

The discussion of the Budget was preceded by a reading of brief Statements by the Ministers of High Highness' Government of the progress during the year of the various Departments under their charge. The Revenue Minister gave interesting facts and figures of the work already done in the Canal area. He hoped that within 3 years the full area estimated in the Project would be irrigated. Referring to the progress already made, he observed that a large Irrigation System must take time to develope properly. There were no doubt a few matters in which he himself was not altogether satisfied. These were being put right as far as possible and he hoped that there would soon be no cause for complaint. There were so far no grounds to doubt the sufficiency of the river supply to which references were made in some quarters. The project was based on a 20 years' average supply of the river carefully recorded each day by the Paniab Irrigation Department. The lining of the Main Canal was giving satisfactory results. New Mandies, Tehsils, Schools and dispensaries had been opened in the Canal area; the co-operative credit society movement continued to make satisfactory progress and Central Union Banks were also being started.

YEAR'S RECORD OF PROGRESS.

A record of appreciable progress made during the year in the Education and Medical Departments was presented by the Home Minister. Notable among the items of such progress in education were the opening of an Intermediate College and two new High Schools in the State, the opening of new girls' schools in all the towns of State where no provision for girls' education existed before, the opening of some new primary schools in villages where there was a reasonable demand for them grants-in-aid to schools for the depressed classes, refresher courses for teachers and mistresses, introduction of scouting in the district Anglo-Vernacular Schools, etc. The opening of an Industrial and Technical School was also under the consideration of Government. A scheme for the medical inspection of boys in the schools was also being considered. Much progress had also been made in the Medical Department. Medical aid had been extended to the villages; lady doctors were being provided for several district town; trained nurses and midwives had been appointed; new dispensaries were opened; the appointment of a Sanitary Superintendent for the State had been made with a view to improve the health and sanitation of the people etc. An interesting feature of the P. W. D. report was that a scheme had been sanctioned for supplying electric power in big towns in the Districts, which besides being a matter of public convenience in respect of lighting, was likely to stimulate industries in these towns. Railway extension was also usefully proceeding. Two new important schemes had been undertaken in the Water Works Section. One was the pulling of strainer tubes in the wells worked by electric power and sealing their inside with cement concrete which has resulted in considerably increasing the water supply of the town. The other scheme which was in hand was experimental boring for tapping artesian water supply. The importance of the scheme, if successful, could not be exaggerated in view of its immense possibilities in a dry place like Bikaner.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

In presenting the Budget estimates, the Finance Minister stated that, thanks to personal scrutiny of His Highness the Maharajah, the estimates of Receipts under head "Ordinary" were raised by Rs. 5,80,628 and under head "extraordinary" by Rs. 3,09,338 over the figures proposed by the Finance Department. The Expenditure Budgets were also scrutinized by him in the same way and with the same zealousness with the result that retrenchment and reduction of Rs. 3,26,392 and 1,18,273 respectively were effected under head "Ordinary" and of Rs. 1,77,176 and Rs. 17,17,697 under head "extraordinary." As a result, the Budget showed a substantial estimated surplus of Rs. 22,43,458 which had been effected without in any way impairing the efficiency of the Administration. A direct income of Rs. 10,50,850 from Gang Canal had been provided—thus the strenous and continuous hard labours of His Highness the Maharajah had begun to bear substantial fruits.

RISE IN INCOME.

The Finance Minister's statement as well as the progress Reports of the other Ministers were very well received and cheered by the representatives of the people in the House. A resolution was tabled by Rao Bahadur Seth Sheo Ratan Mohata, congratulating His Highness the Maharajah on the first fruits of his great work of Gang Canal being obtained this year, and great rejoicing was expressed over the fact that the estimated income of the State had this year crossed the boundary of 1 crore and now stood at Rs. 1,15,15,000. The Resolution was enthusiastically passed.

The Prime Minister prorogued the Assembly with a short speech. He said that this year the Legislative Assembly had earned the gratitude of posterity by passing the Compulsory Education Act. The Religious and Charitable Endowments Act would also conduce in course of time to the organization of public charity and to the diversion of charitable trusts to beneficient purposes.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Referring to His Highness the Maharajah's beneficient efforts for the improvement of the State administration, the Prime Minister referred to the "Seven Lamps of State Craft" held up by His Highness and touched on a number of useful measures that had been adopted. TheDepartment of Commerce and Industries had been revived and schemes were under preparation for the starting of an Arts and Crafts School, as well as a factory for the baling and pressing of wool, for the manufacture of glass and for improvement of the colliery at Palana. The starting of a carpet weaving factory was also under contemplation.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The State had a Savings Banks and issued Treasury Certificates for Deposits. It had also opened a Life Insurance Branch in the Treasury and the idea to enlarge these activities and co-ordinate them under a State Bank was also being matured. The question of a Land Mortgage Bank for financing the cultivators at Ganga Nagar and for supplying capital to

(Continued in Column 5.)

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8-25-E

THE ROMANCE OF JOURNALISM

Seeing Life Through Rose-Coloured Spectacles

—:o:—

INTERNATIONAL TRUTHS REPLACED BY BUNKUM

"The autobiography of a Journalist" (Hutchinson, 7s. 6d.) is anonymous, but the author is "a young man who edits periodicals with imperial circulations, and writes novels, books, articles, and short stories in his spare time." Writes Leonard Woolf in the "Nation and Athenaeum." I quote from the introduction of Mr. Michael Joseph (who, you will observe, draws a distinction between "novels" and "books"—perhaps rightly). It is a simple-minded book, telling, with journalistic skill, an up-to-date version of the everlastingly fascinating Dick Whittington story. Very few people are so successful or sophisticated as to resist the appeal of a story which begins with the author a penniless boy bombarding Answers and "Tit-Bits" with unwanted articles, and ends with him, still young, editing a journal of "Imperial" circulation. The book and the introduction show how incorrigibly romantic the true journalist is, and he is never more romantic than about his own profession. Mr. Michael Joseph, for instance, assures us that the world outside Fleet Street regards authors and journalists as "strange and incomprehensible creatures," and that "any eccentricity of behaviour is tolerated or at least explained in country houses and town mansions by one's connection with the strange art." I am not sure that Mr. Joseph does not exaggerate unconsciously the impression created upon ordinary persons by the art of purveying news and producing newspapers. One knows journalists and authors who might easily pass in a country house for a Civil Servant or even a gentleman, and one has known editros about whose heads there appeared to have gathered not the slightest vestige of a halo of romance. The modern journalist has decided, probably with good reason, that it is romance which sells and pays, and he is busy for most of the day and night translating news into terms of romance. Sensation and Wonder are the two eternal words upon which the evening paper's poster relies to lure us into the world of romance. When Leyland made a century in the last Test Match, a poster with Leyland's Century would, presumably, have left us cold, but Leyland's Wonder Feat—how different that sounds and how romantic!

ROMANTIC COLOURING TO EVERYDAY EVENTS.

The perpetual romanticizing of everyday events has a permanent effect upon the journalist's vision. He looks at the world through rose-coloured spectacles, or perhaps one should say, through spectacles which always heighten the colours of things and events. And here again he naturally cannot help seeing his own art of journalism with the colours heightened. Read "Secrets of Your Daily Paper: the Veil Off Fleet Street," by Frederick W. Carter (Cassell, 2s. 6d.), and you will see, in more senses than one, how the thing works. It is really a very interesting little book, and many people who have never got nearer Fleet Street than the Corner House at Charing Cross will find the account of the organization of a daily paper fascinating. But what an incorrigible romantic Mr. Carter is! The publishers were quite accurate in saying on the jacket "Makes romantic reading of high interest," and one of Mr. Carter's chapters is naturally called "The Romance of Reporting." Mr. Carter. If newspapermen were of his own trade can be seen in what he says about the ethics of reporting. He seems to believe that the journalist has a right to know everything about the most private concerns of everyone. Therefore if a journalist rings you up on the telephone and asks you anything, you are morally bound to tell him everything, and woe betide you if you say "I have nothing to say on the subject," for that gives him "carte blanche" "to make a news story". "You can never be afraid of telling a newspaper man anything", says Mr. Carter. If newspermen were not so romantic, they would, on reading that, wink—like the augurs.

A EW YORK JOURNALISTS INTERESTING STORIES.

The best book about journalism which has appeared for some time is "The Truth Behind the News, 1918-1928," by George Seldes (Faber and Gwyer, 18s.). It is, to begin with, full of good stories. Mr. Seldes interviewed Hindenberg within a few days of the Armistice and heard from the great man's own lips that "the United States infantry won the war"—Mr. Seldes is an American journalist. He interviewed Lenin and Trotsky, "penetrated the mystery of the Red Army," was expelled from Italy, was the only journalist to watch the shelling of Damascus. He is much too good a journalist to allow any of these stories to lose anything in the telling of them. His style has the leanness, picturesqueness, and "punch" which is characteristic of the very best "special correspondents." In consequence his book is very readable, even exciting. But it is something more than that. The subject of the book is really censorship. It gives an account of what happened in the various countries when Mr. Seldes, as special correspondent, attempted to learn the truth and convey it to his newspaper. The revelations are extremely interesting. "About half Europe," says Mr. Seldes, "to-day is governed by violence and terrorism". In most countries the foreign correspondent finds that either direct censorship or more subtle pressure and propaganda are formidable weapons directed against him when he tries to put the facts before the readers of the paper employing him. The well of truth is thus muddied at its source in Italy, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Mexico. In the less civilized countries, like Italy, Spain, and Russia, brute force is used, and the correspondent who does not report what the Government tells him to report is expelled. Elsewhere pressure and propaganda, including the subtler and cruder forms of bribery, are relied on. How effective such methods are Mr. Seldes indicates from the example of Roumania at the time when it was desired to float a loan in America. The correspondent in Bucharest had no chance of getting the facts about the Roumanian Government into his New York paper when that paper had already been induced to "support the loan", and the editor had been allowed to kiss the royal hand of the touring Queen Marie. Even more interesting is the story which Mr. Seldes has to tell of Mexico and the attitude of the American diplomatists and business men there. Mr. Seldes, one must remember, is a journalist, and therefore a romantic who does not tone down the colour of things, but after reading his book, one is inclined to agree with him when he says: "Billions and bunkum. Billions of dollars control or hide international truths, while bunkum, thanks to censorship of facts, frequently replaces them entirely."

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NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's.

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DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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A NEW AUTOMATIC LOOM

—IN—

Change in Japan's Textile Industry

A special correspondent writes the following article in the Manchester Guardian Commercial, giving accounts of the automatic loom invented by Mr. T. Toyoda.

The Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company's mills in Nagoya and Kariya are regarded as the most efficient in Japan, although it is also said that the mills are only run as an advertisement for the textile machinery manufactured by the same company. An automatic loom invented by Mr. T. Toyoda has recently been put on the market as the outcome of long experiment, and the Toyoda Company hopes in time to see all the ordinary looms now in use in Japan replaced by this. The hope is based in particular on the cheapness of the Toyoda loom as compared with other automatic looms on the market, and also on its efficiency, and rapidity of working. The manufacture of looms, the spinning of yarn, and the weaving of cloth are all carried on in Kariya, near Nagoya, by the same firm, where next door to the plant for loom manufacture there is a mill with 20,800 spindles and 1,000 automatic looms engaged on the production of coarse and medium cloth.

The looms are of the shuttle-changing type, but with no stoppage or slowing down of the machinery for the change of shuttle. The shuttles are in a magazine on the left ready threaded, and when the shuttle in operation becomes empty, or when the weft thread breaks, the loom ejects the empty shuttle and automatically replaces it by one of the shuttles in the magazine. There is no miss picks in connection with the change of shuttle. The speed at which the Toyoda loom can be economically worked is 200 to 210 picks a minute. This, combined with its low cost, is said to render it specially suitable for Japan, and there are already 12,000 in use in the big factories.

In the Kariya mill the 1,004 looms are all in two large sheds, one with 504 and the other with 500. The following cloth was being woven on the looms in the first shed when I inspected it:—

Counts.		Dimensions.		Picks
Warp.	Weft.	Width.	L'gth.	W'ght per
		In.	Yards.	lbs.
inch.	Reed.			
40	40	44	46	9.7
69.	50			

In the second shed twill for the China market was being woven 30 inches wide of 20's warp and 22's weft, 66 picks to the inch. In the first shed the machines were going at the rate of 206 picks a minute and in the second at 210. I was told that each loom produced 46 yards per shift of 10 hours of the finer material and 50 yards of the twill.

There were slightly more operatives in the second shed than in the first, and the weavers appeared to be looking after from 20 to 40 looms each. It was, however, very difficult from a brief inspection to tell exactly how many machines were being worked by each girl, and I had perforce to accept the manager's statement as regards the division of labour, the number of machines attended to, and the earnings of the workers. These were said to be as follows for the first shed:—Nine weavers plus three substitutes, these twelve operatives piecing the warp and filling the shuttles; eight girls for cutting the cloth when the beam comes to an end (as compared with twelve girls for piecing and filling the shuttles this sounds excessive, and it would seem that these eight must either assist the twelve or assist the men workers, probably the former); one man for carring away and bringing the beams; three men for fixing the beams; one man for bringing and carrying away the bobbin boxes. In the second shed of 500 looms there were 25 weavers and the same number of substitutes and other workers as in the first shed, but here the yarn being used was made of very poor Indian cotton. There were, in addition, three adjusters for the two sheds on the day shift, but none at night.

The maximum number of looms which can be worked by one weaver is stated to be 60. The beginner starts on 10 to 12, and progresses until at the end of a year she can usually manage 50. Nevertheless the company tells intending buyers that 30 looms per girl is probably the most economical way of using the looms in view of the cheapness of labour in Japan and the fact that the number of adjusters required will be the same per 1,000 looms whether a girl works 30 or 50 of them. The work looks very strenuous, for the girls have to walk rapidly from loom to loom over a large floor space. The weaver earns on an average 48 yen a month on 50 looms, and 52 yen on 60. It can be seen how little increase is given on 60 looms over 50.) She is on piece rates, and I was told that she got paid 001 yen per yard if working 50 looms on the 40's warp, 40's weft material. The other girls in the weaving shed are on a standard wage of 1.20 yen for the cutters and 1.50 yen for the substitutes. The men are earning from 1.25 to 1.45 yen a day. It must, however, be stated that the girls receive free lodging in the factory dormitories and food at a cost of only 10 sen a day to themselves. The management contributes a little more than 20 sen a day for their food. The weaver's wages on 50 (or 40) looms are no higher than those paid to a girl working six ordinary looms with an automatic warp stop motion, such as are commonly in use in the Japanese factories. They are actually only a litle higher than those paid to a girl working four ordinary looms, which is the usual number per worker on plain cloth in Japan.

The cost of the Toyoda automatic loom is about 600 yen, as against 300 yen for a Platts' loom and 200 yen for an ordinary loom of Japanese manufacture. These are the current prices in Japan as given by a representative of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's engineering department. The total manufacturing cost of the 40's count cloth on the automatic looms is said to be between 90 and 92 sen per 46.5 yards. The spinning costs work out at about 3 sen a day per spindle spinning 20's 22's, and 40's, that is an average of 30's Figures furnished by one of the other big cotton companies for the manufacture of a very similar but slightly lighter cloth show a manufacturing cost of 1.68 yen per 44.5 yards and a somewhat smaller production per loom per 10 hours.

There are other automatic looms at work in Japan. The Kanegefuchi Company, for instance, have both Stafford and Arima automatic looms at work in a mill I visited just outside Tokyo city. But here there were 7.9 men and 11.3 women per 100 looms on the Stafford and 5.7 men and 17 woman per 100 looms on the Arima automatic.

The above points give some idea of the great saving expected from the Toyoda loom. It must further be taken into consideration that inferior Indian and American cotton was being used in the Toyoda mill, and there can be little doubt that the use of better cotton would further substantially reduce the manufacturing cost. The reserve funds of most of the Japanese cotton spinning and weaving companies are very large, and if they become convinced that the saving to be effected by the use of the Toyoda loom is sufficiently great to warrant the expenditure they can easily afford to install them. Moreover, they are all preparing for the abolition of night work for women next July by increasing their spindleage and the number of their looms.

Although the invention has only been patented for three years there are already 12,000 in use in Japan, and the Toyoda works are employed at full capacity on a large number of orders. It is said by the Toyoda Company that the saving to be effected is so great and the cost so low for an automatic loom that, in spite of the cheapness of labour in Japan, manufacturers are finding it worth while to replace their ordinary looms. The Toyoda Company is now sending out the automatic looms to their mill in Shanghai, but there can be little doubt that this is mainly for advertisement. It is difficult to see how the looms can become an economical proposition in China, where a worker can be had for about 1s. for a 12-hours day.

SPAIN'S DICTATOR RESIGNING?

INCREASING ILL-HEALTH

The impending resignation of General Primo de Rivera, the Spanish Premier-Dictator, was foreshadowed says the "Daily Herald" in mail week, in an official note (quoted in a B. U. P. Madrid wire), stating that, owing to his growing physical indisposition, he must "abbreviate the preparatory proceedings for ceasing to govern."

General de Rivera has been suffering for some time past from severe diabetes.

There have recently been suggestions that the Dictatorship would soon be voluntarily liquidated by the submission to a plebiscite of a new draft constitution which would replace it.

Two years ago General de Rivera declared that his object was to set up an original scheme of government which would be as democratic as Parliamentarism but far more effective."

Hooghly, April 20.—In connection with the disturbance by Gurkhas of the Eastern Frontier Rifle, an identification test was held yesterday and 13 Gurkhas including one subedar were identified, and kept up in lock-up. The injured are progressing in the hospital.—Free Press.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

—TO—

MAN WHO FOUGHT SLAVE TRADE

The National Council of the Congregational Churches of New York, N. Y., has issued the following to the Press:—

The birth of David Livingstone, the noted African medical missionary and explorer, on March 19, 1813, is being commemorated this month by children of the Congregational Churches in the United States with gifts toward the restoration of his birthplace in Scotland. The gifts are being collected by Miss Agnes S. Kelsey of Boston, Mass., Children's Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions, the foreign missionary society of the Congregational Churches.

MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

Livingstone was born in an old tenement house among the cotton mills of Blantyre village on the river Clyde. The house is to be made into a memorial museum with rooms showing how the mill-workers lived at the time of Livingstone's childhood and with other rooms containing exhibits illustrative of Livingstone's travels in Africa. The exhibits will include a life-sized tableau which has been given by King Khama, the sovereign of a Christian tribe in central Africa. On the banks of the Clyde River will be built an out-of-doors amphitheatre where missionary plays and pageants may be given.

The relief expedition headed by Henry M. Stanley and sent to Africa by the "New York Herld" in 1869 performed a historic achievement in journalism. Stanley returned in 1872 with Livingstone's precious diary for the preceding six years. The diary "contained a wealth of information about countries and peoples hitherto unexplored and unknown."

IN AFRICA.

Livingstone remained in the interior of Africa and died on May 1, 1873, at Chitambo. His heart was buried by his native attendants at Chitambo and his body embalmed as best they could was carried nearly a year's journey to the coast at Zanzibar. It reached England on April 15, 1874.

The London Missionary Society, an agency of the Congregational Churches in Great Britain, first sent Livingstone to Africa in 1840. He originally set out solely to discover fields for mission work but later his explorations were directed to combat the atrocities of the slave-traffic through opening up the country to legitimate and productive commerce.

COMMISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

In 1866 he accepted a commission from the Royal Geographical Society to ascertain the watershed of south central Africa and to locate the sources of the Nile. But when urged to relinquish his missionary work and attend only to discovery he wrote: "I would not consent to go simply as a geographer but as a missionary and to do geography by the way." Regarding the number and accuracy of his astronomical and geographical observations it was said: "You can go to any point across the entire continent along Livingstone's track and feel certain of your position."

A dauntless spirit made Livingstone known as "the man who would go on." Once when rounding a river's course in an unknown region, he came suddenly upon a great force of armed savages. Arrows sped over his canoe.

"Go back!" shouted the chief. But Livingstone slipped into the water and with his arms above his head walked quietly and deliberately toward the threatening warriors. His audacity and courage held them spell-bound and he was permitted to go on.

DEATH-BLOW TO SLAVE TRADE.

He went on and on across mountains, marshes, mountains, rivers. Shaken with fever, wounded, deserted by his attendants, robbed of his medicines, threatened by wild beasts, human head-hunters and slave-traders, he would not cease his explorations. Before he died he saw the slave-trade struck a death-blow. On the site where the slave-market once stood in Zanzibar is now a great cathedral built by Negro hands.

On his third trip back to England, two years after he had buried his beloved wife in Africa, he learned of the death of his son Robert at Gettysburg, U.S.A., where he had died fighting in the Union army. Livingstone went back to Africa never to return alive.

If is stated that he is the only missionary and the only Congregationalist to lie interred in Westminster Abbey. When he was buried "Punch" paid tribute in a seven verse poem.

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is one of them: These three Newspapers cover Bombay's morning market as thoroughly as sunlight floods field. Remember that the

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

nics) for less advanced instruction in the same technical subjects; *agricultural universities* and special institutions (e.g. for tropical agriculture); *commercial universities* and institutions; special industrial and professional schools for each industry, glass, porcelain, sugar, soap, oil and fats, tanning, textiles (spinning, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, etc.), boot and shoe manufacture, watch-making, optics, photography, kinematography, etc., etc.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

In Germany the Doctor's degree is conferred by universities in philosophy (including literature, philology, history, physical and natural sciences), political sciende, medicine, theology, law and commerce. The Technical University (Technische Hochschule) confers a diploma in engineering, and also the doctor's degree in engineering. All other schools give diplomas and no degrees. As Indian have acquired the absurd habit of wanting to write a large number of letters after their names, we should like to point out that all degrees and diplomas in Germany are the result of academic work and that there are no such cheap letters here as M.R.A.S., F.Z.S., etc., obtainable in Great Britain by paying a subscription to a society. Full information regarding German degrees will be supplied in a later bulletin.

QUALIFICATIONS NEEDED.

The most regrettable fact about Indian students *is either* that they do not themselves clearly know what they want to study *or* they wish to leave India with insufficient preliminary education. We should like to state that it is highly inadvisable for any Indian student to come to Germany, unless he has already received a good training in India. For those who wish to join a *university* in Germany, it is highly advisable to have the B.A., B.Sc. or some other Bachelor's degree of an Indian University, as this is regarded as the *minimum* for admission as a student on the same terms as German students who have passed the final examination of a Gymnasium. In special cases, Indian students who have passed the F.A., I.A., or I.Sc. of an Indian University are admitted to German universities as students, provided they pass a special supplementary examination (Erganzun-gsprufung). The minimum period of study at a university is three years. No student is advised to join a Technical University (Technische Hochschule) who has not *at least* the B.Sc. or B.E. degree and who is not prepared to devote at least *five years* to his university and practical training. For, those who wish to acquire sufficient technical training to become good practical engineers or enter industrial life, it is sufficient to join a technical academy, where the period of study is from 2 to 3 years. Those who wish to take up a branch of industry should thoroughly study the condition of the industry in India (nature of raw materials and driving power available, the market and capital at their disposal, the labour market, etc.). Only those who come equipped with full information on these matters can derive real benefit from their training in Germany.

FACTORY TRAINING.

The Bureau will do its best to place Indian students in German factories, but desires to emphasize that entrance into chemical and pharmaceutical factories is practically impossible. In general it is easiest to get into machine factories, doing export business, such as the great electro-technical concerns of Siemens-Schuckert, A.E.G. (General Electric Company) and Bergmann. Those who intend setting up factories of their own in India and are in a position to purchase their machinery in Germany, may generally be sure of obtaining complete training in the particular branch of industry in which they wish to specialise. For training in electro-technical and mechanical engineering; textile manufacture (spinning, callico printing, weaving and bleaching); certain metallurgical and mining processes; the manufacture of soap; the refining of oils; the manufacture of glass, porcelain, sugar, watches, etc.; as well as in a number of useful industries for which Germany manufactures special machinery, it is possible to find scope for Indian students to get a thorough training. It must be repeated that as a rule *no payment* should be expected from the factory for work as apprentices, and in certain cases, as for example, for admission into factories manufacturing soap, glass, etc. a premium varying from £10 to £30 may have to be paid in order to obtain admission.

No advice can be given by the Indian Information Bureau *unless* full details are supplied regarding the following points:

(1) Age,

(2) Full address and profession of father or guardian,

(3) Exact information relating to school, college and university education obtained,

(4) The special subject on profession or industry in which instruction is desired.

(5) How much money the student has for his stay in Germany,

(6) What career has the student in view after returning to India.

All advice and information will be supplied gratis to students as the Bureau is being supported by the Indian National Congress for this purpose. But it should be borne in mind that those who are conducting the Bureau are doing honorary work, and students are requested not to enter into unnecessary correspondence.

FINANCE

The average sum needed for study in Germany is £15 per month. This covers board and lodging, washing, tramway expenses and partially fees and clothing. But it must be pointed out that students of science, especially chemistry and medicine need somewhat more money (about £5 per month extra) as they have to purchase their own apparatus. For the first two months, especially the first month, for obvious reasons, the expenses of boarding and lodging are likely to be somewhat more. A large number of Indian students wish to know whether they can earn money in Germany while studying. While we regret that poverty should be a hindrance to studies, *we strongly warn students not to attempt to come to this country with the idea that they can earn their living.* There is considerable unemployment in Germany and it is not possible for Indians to be paid for work in factories, etc.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS.

Students intending to proceed to Europe, whether from "British India" or from the Indian States, must provide themselves with a British passport. It is advisable to have this made valid for all European countries, so as to enable students to travel during the holidays. Persons in possession of a British passport issued in Great Britain or the Dominions or by British Consuls in foreign countries, do not need a visa from the German Consulate to come to Germany. But an exception has been made in the case of India and Australia. Indians do come to Germany without a German visa, but strictly speaking, a German visa is needed if the passport has been issued by the British Indian Government.

POSTAGE.

Much inconvenience and expense are caused by the fact that a large number of letter from India are *insufficiently stamped.* It should be remembered that the postage for an ordinary letter from India is as. 3 (three annas) and for a postal card 1-1/2 annas (one anna and a half). Information will be supplied to students gratis by the Bureau, but all contributions are welcome. It is, however, useless to send Indian postage stamps for replies, as they cannot be used in foreign countries.

SHIPPING LINES.

Enquiries regarding steamers to Europe should not be addressed to the Indian Information Bureau but to Tourist Bureaus in Bombay or Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL ENQUIRIES.

As has already been stated the Information Bureau is run primarily in the interests of students, but it is prepared to answer commercial enquiries provided:

(1) the enquiries are confined to a particular line of business,

(2) they are clear and definite,

(3) a fee of ten shillings is sent in advance, for reply to commercial enquiries entail an enormous amount of correspondence.

Enquiries not confined to one particular line of business will not be answered by the Bureau.

Barasal April 20.—Evidence and prosecution arguments concluded to-day in the sub-inspector of police murder case in which one Romesh Chatterjee stood charged for the alleged murder. The defence arguments commenced when the court rose for the day.—Free Press.

LEGISLATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY.

(Continued from page 6.)

to keep them well; that is, to prevent in advance the development of any tendency towards ill health, and by such example encourage all citizens to do likewise. Thus every one with limited means should have access to specialists at nominal expense under Government supervision. The fundamental idea is to go to the specialist 'first', and then to the general practitioner, who will be helped greatly by the conclusions of the specialist, in keeping people well.

Doubtless your Government does a great deal for the people in medical ways, but the methods here suggested will be improved by your specialists. In this way your Excellency, your scientists and the Members of your Parliament can all co-operate in establishing a Comparative Legislative Anthropology useful to all nations. For a further explanation of this work, see a study of mine on the Congress of the United States of North America, published in the "Anales de la Sociedad Cientifica Argentina", volume C III, pages 5-37, Buenos Aires.

Trusting you will give these suggestions and enclosures your distinguished consideration, I have the honour to remain,

Most respectfully,
ARTHUR MACDONAL.

October 10, 1928.
The Congressional Apartments,
100 East Capitol Street,
Washington, D. C.

PURPOSES OF LEGISLATIVE ANTHROPOLOGY.

Legislative Anthropology includes the legislative, political (not partisan), sociological, psychological and physical status of Members of a Legislature or Parliament.

THE LEGISLATIVE STATUS is based upon the number of bills, amendments, motions and resolutions introduced, and the number of these reported, or passed either House, or enacted into law; also upon the frequency of remarks (not length) on the floor, including number of subjects discussed; and also upon the number of appointments and designations. The legislative status is estimated mainly according to the difficulty of bills and resolutions, in passing through the regular legislative stages, up to and including enactment into law.

THE POLITICAL STATUS consists in the political party to which a Member belongs and in public offices held, and political honors received, previous to entering the Legislature, also length of service in Legislature or Parliament.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS is concerned with predominant lineage or heredity, place and time of birth (including order of birth), profession, occupation, and degree of education of Members, previous to entering Legislature; also any appropriate psychological tests.

THE PHYSICAL STATUS includes fundamental anthropological measurements of the body, and what is most important, the health or hygienic condition of the Member of a Legislature.

In addition to the general importance of such data, one purpose is to find whether or not, and if so, in what degree, these different statuses are related or depend upon each other, and to compare Nations as to anthropological status.

The physical measurements of Members of a Legislature represents the anthropological status of the whole country better than measurements of any other body of men. More important still, these measurements can be a basis for the health of the Nation, one of its greatest assets. The examination of Members of a Parliament by specialists, include the stomach, heart, lungs; ear, nose and throat; genito-urinary organs, nervous system, skin and hair, blood and eyes, X-ray and general physical examination, each by a different specialist.

The anthropological measurements are: stature, weight, sitting-height, arm-reach, chest girth at armpits, strength of hand grasp; length, breadth and height of head; length and breadth of both face and nose; cranial capacity and brain weight (estimated); age, previous occupation, and predominant lineage.

All Members of a Legislature or Parliament measured, especially those in the best of health, should take specialistic examinations, so that any 'latent' weakness or defects, often unknown to the general practitioner, may be found and provided for in advance. Each specialist should make a full report, and the Member of Parliament examined have a copy, which will be of great value to himself, and especially to his regular physician for future treatment.

The fundamental idea is, to 'keep well,' and every hour spent in these examinations, may add many years to the life of the Member of Parliament and also spare him from much pain, suffering and sickness. This will enable him to be still more efficient in his public service.

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BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 22 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

EIGHTY MILLIONAIRES IN A MOTOR-CAR BATTLE

The Fight to Capture the European Market

More than eighty millionaries are concerned in the great fight for the championship of the cheap motor-car market, with Europe as the ring.

The men most vitally engaged are Henry Ford and Alfred Sloan, President of the General Motors Corporation of America. One of them hopes to deliver a knock-out punch.

And instead of boxing gloves, the protagonists are using millions.

The reason that the fight is to be staged in Europe is not far to seek. American motor-car production—the cheap car trade—seems for the moment to have reached saturation point.

Last year, for example, the sale of cars fell by a million in the United States. But the European market for this type of car is almost untapped.

Mr. Sloan began hostilities by snapping up the Opel Works, at Russelheim, in Germany, for a mere £6,000,000.

OPEL v. MORRIS.

That is a comparative bagatelle to a company whose stock is valued at £800,000,000, whose net income last year was £57,000,000 and which thinks nothing of distributing £2,000,000 among its employees by way of bonus.

Mr. Sloan says that the Opel Company will enable him to put 75,000 cars on the European market this year. "I intend," he states, "to make our works there the greatest manufacturing plant in Europe."

When it is remembered that the output of Morris Motors, Ltd., one of the outstanding British manufacturing companies, for the year ending last September was approximately 75,000, it will be realised just how strenuous an effort General Motors are making.

Mr. Ford's reply to this challenge is to leave immediately for Europe where, in Berlin, he is to call a conference of the heads of his organisation on this side of the Atlantic.

He is credited with the determination to start an essembly plant in Germany, a new company in France, while his Dagenham works in this country are expected to produce 200,000 cars a year.

Mr. Ford—who, unlike Mr. Sloan, is his own financial backer—has behind him a fortune estimated at £450,000,000, while his profits are known to exceed £20,000,000 annually.

MR. FORD'S "COME-BACK."

When the slump of 1921-22 came Mr. Ford owed £12,000,000, and he had only four million pounds in hand in ready cash. Wall street would have come to his aid, indeed their emissary travelled to Detroit and interviewed the motor magnate there, but as their price for help was a finger in the pie of control, their offer was refused point blank.

Mr. Ford determined to weather the Orisis alone. He converted his stock in hand into £5,000,000 cash, speeded up his deliveries to bring in a further £6,000,000, sold some of his Liberty Bonds, with the result that within two months he had £6,000,000 more in cash than he owed.

General Motors, under the leadership of Mr. Sloan, also achieved at the same period what many experts believed impossible—solvency, and a growing trade.

Now the "ring" has been transferred to Europe. Both sides are preparing for a mighty struggle, and both will undoubtedly "cut" prices to a minimum of profit, it may well be loss, for to oust a rival in such a struggle the loss of a million pounds or so is all part of the game.

And what of the principals—the men whose brains will decide the outcome of this battle for supremacy?

Henry Ford's name has been a household word ever since his motor cars became known. He is the god of Mass Production—the man whose factory at Detroit is one of the wonders of America, with its organisation brought to a state of extraordinary efficiency (more than 2,000,000 cars are manufactured there a year), its 600,000 workers earning better wages than anywhere else in the world.

Tall, spare of figure, gentle in expression, but with the coldest pair of blue-grey eyes of any man in the world, Henry Ford believes in personal control. He has no hobbies outside his work, but although he demands the utmonst efficiency, he regards his employees as one big family of which he is the head.

Henry Ford was a farmer's son, born on a tiny holding near Dearborn, Michigan, some sixty-six years ago. His father put him to the plough, but the boy's heart was not in the land.

Watches fascinated him at first, but he gave them up because, as he has himself since said, "They were not a real necessity, and therefore could never command a universal sale."

Then he seized an opportunity to work for an engineering company, and studied the problem of the "horseless carriage" in his spare time. He must have been a good workman, for he rose rapidly until he was earning £9 a week an excellent salary for a mechanic in those days.

In 1885 he married the daughter of a neighbouring farmer, Clara Bryant, and he has many times stated that much of his success has been due to her advice. She was a staunch believer in his first motor-car which he completed in 1895, and which ran over 1,000 miles in that and the following year, and was then sold by the inventor for £50.

The Ford concerns embrace steel works, iron works, railways, even coal mines. It was the founder's farsightedness that brought this about. He can never have a pistol held at his head by the manufacturers of some commodity needed for production. Everything required to make a Ford is produced within the company.

Henry Ford is something of an idealist. Certainly he is a sentimentalist—witness his purchase of his original home at Dearborn, which is furnished exactly as it was in his mother's time, the rooms are dusted and the fires lighted each day as a permanent memory of her.

"NO QUARTER."

He eats sparingly of fruit and vegetables, and has never been known to smoke or drink.

Yet with all his gentleness there is highly-tempered steel beneath the velvet glove. He fights fairly, but neither gives nor expects quarter, and money, as money, means nothing to him.

His rival, Alfred Sloan junior, is thirteen years his junior, and built on very similar lines. He is taller than Henry Ford, slim, and with the same open countenance, with deep-set eyes.

He reminds one irresistibly of pictures of Abraham Lincoln, and his not-too-pronounced American drawl goes well with his habit of thinking a lot before he speaks.

Alfred Sloan believes that he can get the best out of his men by decentralisation, by making every executive employee responsible—co-ordinating and welding the whole into one gigantic piece of smooth-running machinery.

He believes in letting a man win his spurs. He encourages suggestions, welcomes innovation, if they are for the good of the company. He wants everyman under him to feel that the chance is there for him to rise, if he will.

It is significant of the man that when General Motors move to a new country the employees of that country have first chance. For example, in England all the employees, from the managing director to the humblest office boy, are English.

"THEY WOULD COMBINE."

General Motors now operate in 107 countries, with a personnel of more than 20,000. One man—and that man Mr. Sloan—has been responsible for directing their energies; yet, as he says, each is a separate unit so far as individuality of action is concerned.

Mr. Sloan, like his rival, is a moderate eater. He does not touch alcohol, but he enjoys a good cigar—but never during business hours.

He plays a little golf, but he prefers work. It is not a pose, it is the philosophy of a man who has been actively engaged in motor-car work since 1897.

It is typical of him that he prefers first-hand information about what is going on in other countries. So he comes over.

Such, then, are the men who will fight. How will their battle react on the British car manufacturer?

Morris Motors, Ltd., last year made £1,314,089 profit, after full provision for depreciation and other contingencies. The Ford Company makes £3,000,000 profit a year on its sale of by-products!

Saturation point has not yet been reached in motor-car sales in this country, but it is evident that this is not very far distant.

What of the European market? Both the Ford Company and General Motors would probably combine, unofficially, to defeat any attempt by the British manufacturer to get into the swim. Their resources are many times greater than our own.

And there are many who fear that cheaply-produced cars made in Germany with inexpensive labour, backed by American millions, may well be sent over here at "cut" prices—with possibly disastrous results so far as some British small-car companies are concerned.

P. W. B. in "Sunday Express."

YOUTH IS SO SHOCKING

BUT OFTEN THE ELDERS ARE TO BLAME

There is a fiction current that the present generation of young men and women is deplorably decadent in manners and in morals.

Supporters of this view point to the abbreviated skirts, the lipstick, the demand for pleasure, the exchange of maidenly behaviour for a certain saucy boldness, and a great many other evidences that the younger generation is not nearly so good as it was when the critics were young.

Personally, I have never held this view. Instead I learn to the opposite opinion.

But before giving my reasons it is worth noting that every generation appears to have found a melancholy satisfaction in abusing those who are going to take its place.—Thus writes The Bishop of Chelmsford in the Sunday Chronicle.

LAMENT OF THE ANCIENTS.

This is really a subtle form of conceit, for there is a queer jaundiced pleasure in thinking that the generation we adorned with our youth was beyond doubt the best that has ever graced the world.

The story is told that an ancient slab of cuneiform unearthed from the debris of a Babylonian city was found, when translated, to be a lament upon the degeneracy of the youth of the time. The same strange fact is noted continuously in ancient writings.

If the language were slightly modernised the following extract from an eleventh century writer would serve for the expression of the opinion of some people to-day.

Lord, Thou knowest how hardly, nay almost how impossibly, that virtue of chasity is kept by women of our time. Alas! how miserably between those days and ours maidenly modesty and honour have fallen off and the mother's guardianship has decayed both in appearance and in effect. So that in all their behaviour nothing can be noted but unseemly mirth, wherein are no sounds but of jest, with winking eyes and babbling tongues and wanton gait.

BEING VIRTUOUS BY FORCE.

What is the truth of the matter? To give my conclusions first, I think that the younger generation is certainly no worse than that which preceded it. It is probably rather better, and it certainly possesses the possibilities of becoming much better.

Neither our fathers nor mothers, nor any of us on the far side of forty wore shortened skirts or used lipstick or went to night clubs or to a dance unchaperoned. They did not do these things partly because they were not the fashion of the time and partly "because they were not allowed to do so."

But it is indeed worth noting that the men and women of over forty, who, of course belonged to an earlier generation, are not slow to follow the example of their children!

Now there is little or no virtue in enforced conformity to any standard To put it in an extreme way, the felon ina "Black Maria" cannot be applauded for his obedience in going for a drive with gentlemen in blue!

Nor do I think that frank discussion of moral questions, which is characteristic of the younger generation, is evidence that they are morally worse than their predecessors They say right out what their forbears thought, and the Christian religion teaches us that there is no difference between wrong thinking and wrong talking or wrong-doing.

I think the younger generation is rather better on the whole, and can become the best yet seen. They have got a new freedom.

Conventional church-going, for instance, is nearly dead. Old standards and old respectabilities are scrutinised and challenged. Freedom is always a angerous gift, and beyond a doubt many young people to-day are gravely misusing their gift. But upon this I would offer a few comments.

Parental discipline, we are told, is non-existent. Personally, I always feel that the parents of to-day get that respect from their children which they deserve.

PARENTS WHO DESERVE RESPECT.

In a pretty wide experience of young men and women, I have come across many cases where the parents are positively revered, but this is always because by life and example they have won their children's reverence.

Fathers and mothers who lament their coildren's lack of respect would be well advised, at least in most cases to ask themselves the question: "Why should my children look up to me and do what I ask?" The only effective way to guide our children aright is to do it ourselves.

Even from the religious point of view I think there is a gain. The young men and women who without the compulsion of convention accept and follow the Christian religion and live it out in daily life are better samples of what Christians should be than those who went to church because they were compeled to do so.

AGE OF "PLEASE YOURSELF"

It is undoubtedly true that there is a steady falling off in obedience to the rules of the Church among young people to-day. Nevertheless, we cannot accept the argument of mere numbers, for church-going was formerly a respectable thing, and now we can please ourselves without suffering in any way.

The task before us reduces itself to this. We must either take freedom away from the rising generation an undertaking which is as impossible as it would be wrong or we must teach them to use their freedom

This we can only do by showing them that the disciplined life is the best the most useful and the happiest.

FORTHCOMING THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The date has now been fixed for the ensuing triennial municipal elections. Vigorous propaganda is absolutely necessary even at this late stage if it is desired that Nationalists with cosmopolitan spirit in sufficiently large number should be returned. In the stress and strain of Thana life, even educated voters have very little time to acquaint themselves with the intricacies of civic administration of a local self-governing body like the Thana Municipality. Besides, few have the inclination and the necessary resources and facilities to educate themselves. It is, therefore, a great handicap to the voters to use their discretion intelligently in the selection of a candidate at the time of the election. This work should be particularly undertaken by the intending candidates of the Nationalist Party if they desire that voters should not be beguiled by sweet and vapoury promises which never materialise. The poor voters are left to bemoan their lot, while the successful candidates enjoy civic honors. For this purpose the Nationalist Party should arrange for literature on the subject to be printed and distributed amongst the voters, stating therein the nature of the questions that might come before the Board affecting the daily life of the people, e.g., sanitary problems, especially the filth scandal, etc., and in which way the Nationalist Party is going to tackle the questions of improving the City's lighting, inadequate water-supply, which has burdened the citizens with additional taxations, and a brief review of the financial aspects of all these problems and such other matters as they think the voters should know or, in other words, the administration of the Municipality require complete overhauling. Unless some such programme is placed before the voters by the Nationalist Party particularly, and they show themselves in real earnest about the work before them, the label "Nationalist" which they are going to tag on their back, will not be very serviceable for them. They will have to show that the above appelation has a wider significance and not merely a vote-catching device. I, therefore, earnestly request the Party affected to do something to awaken the people at this critical juncture to a proper appreciation of their duties or otherwise those of the Party who will have the good fortune to be returned will find themselves in a hopeless minority to do anything substantial and tangible, need not expatiate how the labouring class families having no advocates on the municipal board which is dominated by advocates of the middle class or the bourgeois section, which is the grinding tool of the Capitalist, and titled gentry, have been groaning under numerous difficulties. It is, therefore, necessary that only such people should be sent to the municipal board who are in touch with the daily mode of life of the people, so that representatives may properly be in a position to realise their difficulties and get them redressed.—Yours, etc.,

N. ALVARES.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND

To, The editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—May I solicit the favour of your kindly lending me a corner of your columns for approaching the Indians residing in England?

From information available it appears that some thousands of Indians are residing in England for study or on professional duaies. Many of them have to go in for insurance as in modern society educated persons never like to keep the risk of life uncovered. Being far away from their country and countrymen they are naturally handicapped for want of proper assistance in the matter. May I inform them that I am prepared to advice and assist them for all kinds of life assurance without any charge or obligation on their part and they can always come to me for any information regarding the matter? I worked in insurance line in India for some time, and in England I have studied the subject in theory and practice under leading actuaries and insurance men. I am also a senior member of the Insurance Institute of London. I hope the Indians residing here will appreciate my offer and will be glad to be advised regarding insurance by a countryman of theirs in England.—Yours etc.

S. C. RAY.

79, Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, London, April 4.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI ELECTED PRESIDENT

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference was held on the 17th instant at Bandra under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A. The Secretary informed the meeting that the different District Congress Committees in the Province of Maharashtra had by a majority recommended the name of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the Presidentship of the Conference. The meeting accepted the recommendation and unanimously elected Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as the President elect. Mr. J. K. Mehta was authorised to wire the decision to Mr. Patel.

The other important item that was discussed at the Meeting was the election of a sub-committee to prepare the draft resolutions for submission to the Subjects Committee. The Congress Committees and other potential bodies in the Province are requested to send to the Reception Committee at its office at Bandra draft resolutions regarding the particular questions that they are interested in. Such suggestions should reach the Committee on or before the 24th instant as the draft sub-committee is holding its preliminary meeting on the 25th.

YOUR UNKNOWN SELF.

That Mysterious Something Called Personality

They tell me that Mary Pickford (I speak of her, naturally, as the world-famous artist, not as a private individual) has, by cutting off her curls, acquired "It"!

And when I ask them what "It" is, they say "S.A". And when, probing further I asked to have those mysterious initials explained, I am told that they stand for Sex-Appeal.

But there the process of enlightenment ends! When I ask what Sex-Appeal is, nobody can define it or explain it. It resembles those other hard-worked words and phrases, such as "charm" and "character," "masterful man," and "born leader." We all of us use them. But not one of us can declare precisely what they imply.

The fact is that certain people possess, over and above the separate qualities which we can schedule and understand, a mysterious something which seems to give them a special power over circumstances.

THE SOMETHING BEYOND.

It is not a mere question of brains or looks, or determination; all of these, may help, but there is something outside and beyond.

Take, for instance, the relation of personal beauty to attractiveness. Byron was by many considered the most beautiful man of his time, and he certainly had astonishing power over women—a power of which, in many cases, he took a sordid and caddish advantage though in other cases he behaved with the most exemplary chivalry and self-control.

But, in the previous generation, a similar power over women was possessed by John Wilkes, and he was not the most beautiful, but the ugliest, of men!

And just as there is a disproportion between personal appearance and personal attractiveness, so there is a disproportion between intellectual ability and the capacity to lead.

INTELLECTUAL BUT——

Of the younger politicians who clustered round Bladstone in his old age, and seemed by their natural abilities equipped for leadership—Harcourt, Morley, Rosebery, Asquith, and the rest—certainly Morley was not the least eminent or the least gifted. Yet I have heard people who knew him say that there was something about him which, for all his intellectual eminence, made it certain he would never be Prime Minister. And, strangely enough, he never was.

Napoleon has been described as "The Man of Destiny." Few will question the justice of the description. There may have been in the armies of the French Republic other generals with as much sheer miliary genius as Napoleon (indeed, Tolstoy, in his great novel of the Russian campaign of 1812, "War and Peace," argues that Napoleon was not the decisive factor in the Napoleonic victories!)—but no one else had the same gift of inspiring, in himself and others, the "expectation" of victory. Thus writes Geraid Gould, in "Sunday Chronicle."

NAPOLEON.

Mr. H. G. Wells, whose reading of history makes him impatient of the praise usually showered on great men devotes several pages of his own "Outline of History" to belittling Napoleon.

He describes him as "an adventurer and a wrecker," as a "dark, little, archaic personage"; as "hard, compact, capable, unscrupulous, imitative, and neatly vulgar"; as "clever, bad tempered, and overbearing."

Though, you see, the capacity and cleverness are admitted, Mr. Wells denies to the conqueror "any creative imagination, any disinterested ambition." He accuses him of "almost incredible self-conceit vanity greed, cunning, callous contempt, and disregard of all who trusted him. . ." and so on.

But the point is that all this may be true—and yet "miss" the point! None of it explains the one outstanding fact about Napoleon: That he swept from end to end of Europe like a hurricane, and all the old coces, conventions, thrones, principalities and powers tumbled or tottered at his coming!

You cannot explain that by conceit or cunning; you cannot even explain it by capacity and cleverness. There is some force there which we do not understand.

Nothing is more remarkable in the story of smaller events than the cropping up of similar powers in persons whose main characteristics seem sordid and contemptible.

THE "IRRESISTIBLE" CRIMINAL.

Miss Tennyson Jesse, in a recent article in the "Sunday Cronicle," has described how a coarse, brutal criminal was "found irresistible" by a woman who feared and mistrusted him. What was the reason? Miss Tennyson Jesse explains that he had "immense vitality", only vitality is really one of those necessary but question-begging terms with which we began. Who can say what is is?

It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that, because these unusual powers of attraction or "drive" undoubtedly exist, there is anything magical about the gift of personality. Will-power can be developed by use: and everybody can to a certain degree stand up against circumstance.

And it would be a further mistake to suppose that compelling power must be violent, ruthless, egotistical. Sweetness and gentleness are among the major forces of the world.

WHAT IS PERSONALITY?

If, as is forecast in the Press, Mary Pickford has deliberately assumed the screen attribute of "S. A." (which is obviously within the compass of her talents), and is going to enact "vamp" parts, it is not certain that her art will benefit by the change.

Her immense popularity, her nickname of "the world's sweetheart," were won by the representation of an exquisite childish simplicity. "Beauty like hers is genius:" the problem of the artist is to employ genius to the best advantage.

And this brings us to the only lesson we can learn from the examination of remarkable personalities. We do not know what constitutes "personality": we cannot solve the riddle of whence it comes: but we do know that what matters is the end to which it is directed.

Sheer force or charm is morally nothing, one way or the other. Everything depends on the spirit in which it is used, the purpose it is made to serve.

MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

The following has been issued to the Press:—

In pursuance of the invitation given last year at Vile-Parle it is decided to hold the third session of the conference at Sangli. The date have been fixed as 2nd and 3rd of June 1929, in order that it may be convenient for the delegates of various gymnasiums. Along with the session it is decided to include the following four items in the programme of the conference.

(1) To hold general tournaments in wrestling and other items of Indian physical culture. Ganga to the world champion in wrestling is to be invited to preside over the same function.

(2) Special tournaments will be held for the members of the Reception Committee and the delegates.

(3) A class in "Fari-Gadka and Dand-Patta" will be conducted throughout the whole month of May with a view to settle a definite course in those subjects. Experts from various parts are expected to attend the class.

(4) An exhibition of the various types of apparatus used in gymnastics and athletics will be arranged.

The subscription for a member of the Reception Committee and the delegate is Rs. 2/- and Re. 1/- respectively. The boarding and lodging charges will be one rupee and eight annas (1/8) per day.

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